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WITH SUPPLEMENT SIXPENCE.



THE KING'S INTEREST IN COWES REGATTA: THE YACHTING PRIZES BEING RETURNED TO THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON AFTER INSPECTION BY HIS MAJESTY, AUGUST 2.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER, FROM A SKETCH BY MELTON PRIOR, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT COWES.

The yachting prizes were taken on board the "Victoria and Albert" for the King's inspection, and after a short time were brought back to the Royal Yacht Squadron. The Kaiser's prize was a very handsome tea service, and was laid out on a tray which was carried in by the club butler. The other prizes were replaced in their wooden cases and carried by club attendants.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

To-day the King will be crowned, and we shall make a brave effort to retrieve some of the pomp we had ready six weeks ago. New life is given to the Coronation by the knowledge that it is no languid convalescent who is going through the ceremony. The King is in remarkable spirits; he has lost three stone, and does not miss them; and it is not the flattering tale of courtiers that he looks healthier than he has been for years. All this is by no means to the liking of the indolent pessimist, who assures you that a pallid invalid will be borne to the Abbey, that he will not be able to bear the fatigue of the robes, and that at a certain point of the ceremonial a "double" will be slipped into the King's place by a dexterous bit of stage-management. The pessimist knows for a fact that several gentlemen who bear a superficial resemblance to the King will be secreted in the annexe which is to be used as a robing-room. I am able to add that one of them is very ambitious, and expresses his resolve to wear the crown for the rest of his life, and not fool it away like the hero of Mr. Anthony Hope's delightful romance, who passed for the Sovereign of Ruritania.

This annexe, which is said to have been constructed by British workmen with an Italian accent, is the source of much speculation among innocent visitors. One unblushing wag of my acquaintance took a maiden aunt, who lives in the country, to see the Abbey. "It is years since I was here," she said pensively, "and I do not remember this building," pointing to the annexe, "and yet it looks very old." "My dear aunt," said her graceless nephew, "this is the original Abbey; all the rest is quite modern." He winked at a stalwart policeman of the A division, who, I am glad to state, retorted with a stare which said as plainly as possible, "I shall see you in the dock, young man, one of these days!" Many people are so taken with this annexe, with its brazen air of hoary masonry, and its sham old lions, sitting up like poodles begging for biscuits, that there is already an agitation for leaving it in its place. I remonstrated with one of the agitators, and he answered quite coolly that the moving drama of the Coronation had endeared this structure to the democracy, and that to take it away now would be regarded as the desecration of an ancient monument!

Some logicians on the Continent are still perturbed by the attitude of the Boer leaders towards the British Government. Here is General Lucas Meyer, who has spent a pleasant time in England. He has actually broken bread with Mr. Chamberlain. He fought against us to the last; he knows all about our atrocities; and yet he is a contented guest at the table of the chief ogre in our land of ogres. Amazement sits on the brow of every German professor, and the students of Jena, who have exhibited Mr. Chamberlain in effigy, must be at a loss to reconcile General Meyer's conduct with Kant's pure reason. Mr. Steyn did not land at Southampton; but he was anxious to have it known that the state of his health left him no choice. He expressed his warm sense of the consideration shown to him by his fellow-passengers, chiefly British officers, returning home after the long struggle in which Mr. Steyn had borne himself with such tenacious purpose. Before they quitted the ship they passed his cabin in procession, taking leave of Mrs. Steyn with the cordial hope that "the President would soon be better." No effusion, no rhetoric; just the touch of chivalrous delicacy which belongs to the British officer, though Munich does not know it.

Such incidents do not signify the burial of racial strife, and no man is optimist enough to believe that the political difficulties in South Africa can be smoothed away by sentiment. But the sentiment is none the less noteworthy as a contrast to that rancorous spirit which so many ardent Teutons would gladly keep alive. I have heard the Boer leaders reproached with a kind of betrayal. They are said to have lured the confiding champions of justice and humanity on the Continent into the belief that the British had made war like savages, and not like sublime Germans. Now they drop this side of the case, and talk of working hand-in-hand with their quondam foes for the good of South Africa. "Most illogical!" wails the Continental humanist; "you let us believe these tales of horror, and now you cast doubt upon them by hobnobbing with the monsters!" And they were such useful tales to the Pan-Germanic League and the German Navy League! I appreciate the grievance; but there is a simple remedy. The Pan-German need not disown the legends which are so dear to him. He can enshrine them in historical works which will have a large circulation in Germany. There is no reason why the next generation of his countrymen should not trust them fondly. Some day the scientific criticism in which the Germans excel may find them out; but the only point that matters to us is that they are already dead in South Africa.

But there is no end to the shudders of philanthropic bosoms. Our public men are wont to open charity bazaars, lay the foundation-stones of hospitals, and

encourage other institutions for the uplifting of the moral sense. But when that man of blood, Rudyard Kipling, comes out of his study to make a speech, what is the horrid purpose? He opens a rifle-range; he says that every civilian should be able to shoot; he wants to see schoolboys flourishing certificates for squad-drill and deadly aim. He makes a smear of gore over the innocent alphabet by calling this training the A B C of soldiering. He says it may send boys into the Volunteers, and—good heavens!—even into the Army. Up rises a journal which is devoted to the sacred cause of humanity, and tells Mr. Kipling that he is most unchristian. What! teach a schoolboy the use of a rifle? Why, even at Sandhurst, which is supposed to be a military school, the cadets are not allowed to know anything about that awful weapon. They do not even clean it. Musketry drill is practically suppressed by humane officials who have been reading Tolstoy. And here is the author of those wicked "Barrack-Room Ballads" declaring that boys in Christian schools (Sandhurst is mildly pagan) should be taught to score at targets with real breechloaders!

I did not observe in this enlightened print that the winner of the King's Prize at Bisley was held up to odium. It is proper for a Volunteer to be an expert marksman; but it is the abominable spirit of "militarism" to introduce musketry drill into schools. It is glorious for Boer lads of eleven years to have fought against the British; but it is infamous for British lads to learn to shoot. The merry Swiss boy must have rifle training that he may defend his national independence; but the "soaring human boy" beloved of Mr. Chadband must be kept from the knowledge of firearms lest he should become a Jingo. In my boyhood I used to spend scanty pocket-money on brass cannon, and lay trains of gunpowder to blow up fortifications of sand. I had a ferocious comrade who talked incessantly of bandits and murders done in caves. One day the gunpowder train failed to spring the mine, and he went down on hands and knees to examine the cause of this inefficiency. There was an explosion, and he was led home without his eyelashes and eyebrows. Alas! he did not profit by this moral lesson, for when he was convalescent he sent his small sister with an urgent message that if I did not lend him a blood-curdling romance called "The Scalp Hunters," he would remove the hair from the top of my head as soon as he was about again.

The American boy, who consumes much gunpowder on the Fourth of July, and contributes a handsome list of casualties to the archives of patriotism, has a lively remembrance of Mr. Roosevelt's achievements in Cuba at the head of the Rough Riders. He will not esteem the President any the less for that revolver competition at Oyster Bay where Mr. Roosevelt made five bull's-eyes in succession on a three inch target at a distance of fifty yards. Young America, I should say, is absorbed in these martial details, and in the President's triumph over his Boer visitors, and I can imagine an argument in the juvenile mind. If Teddy (of course, Young America speaks of him with this affectionate simplicity) could shoot better than the Boers, who are reputed to be good shots, what would happen to the unfortunate British if Teddy's Rough Riders ever took the field against them? More than that, Master Archie Roosevelt, the President's son, scored so many bull's-eyes with a rifle that the Boers were even more amazed by his prowess than by his father's. Yes, but is it right for Teddy to put these ideas of military glory into the heads of American boys, or to set an example of education in a revolver-range when he might be setting it in a discourse on the higher obligations of humanity? To make the American boy think that letting off pistols is the way to become President of the United States is almost as bad as Mr. Kipling's suggestion that expertness with a rifle is a duty of British citizenship, and a useful warning to nations who do not regard us with the sentiment of Christian brotherhood.

I have received a communication from the Editors of the *Protest*, "A Journal for Philistines," issued at the Sign of the Hop-Pole, Crockham Hill, Kent. It is projected by "a number of young Literary and Artistic Optimists," followers of "William Morris and the Roycrofters of East Aurora in the United States." With a touch of humour that speaks well for the coterie at the Hop-Pole, the publishers "urge book-lovers to secure the first number for fear the second should not make its appearance." There is a freshness in all this which likes me much. The scribe who breathes the cynical air of the Strand feels that he too might be a Literary Optimist among the Kentish hills. He does not know what a Roycroft is, but the name suggests a happy mixture of Jacobite and peasant philosopher. That might not accord with William Morris's Socialism, but it would blend very well with his poetry and paper-hangings. I envy those young men who will labour at the Sign of the Hop-Pole, and envy, alas! breeds innuendo. It is very well to cast a poetic eye over the Weald of Kent, but will that save the poet from cynicism? Did not the Walrus remark to the Carpenter on a certain occasion which should have inspired poetry, "Do you admire the view?"

THE KING'S PROGRESS.

On the afternoon of Aug. 6 his Majesty the King was enthusiastically welcomed back to London for his Coronation. On July 30 his Majesty was able to dispense with assistance, and could be seen slowly pacing the deck of the *Victoria and Albert*. On July 31 the King sailed as far as Boscombe and Bournemouth and on to Swanage, the yacht keeping close in shore as it passed the piers. On Aug. 1 his Majesty enjoyed another cruise. The yacht on this occasion proceeded as far as Brighton. Pleasant weather attended the outward journey, but as the vessel was returning, a heavy thunderstorm worked up from the north-east, and for a short time there was a vivid display of lightning. The thunderstorm was accompanied by a heavy shower, but this was fortunately brief, and the slight disturbance of the weather in no way interfered with the enjoyment of the short voyage. On Aug. 2 his Majesty held an investiture of the Orders of the Bath and of St. Michael and St. George, Sir Arthur Ellis acting in the absence of Major-General Sir John M'Neill, Bath King of Arms. The same day the King lunched and dined with his family for the first time since his operation, and that afternoon Mr. Pasley, the secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron, went on board the *Victoria and Albert* and submitted for his Majesty's inspection the silver cup presented by the German Emperor, and the Earl of Crawford's cup for auxiliary steam-yachts. On Sunday divine service was performed in presence of their Majesties, Princess Victoria, and the Duke of Connaught by the Rev. Canon Clement Smith, Chaplain in Ordinary to the King and Rector at Whippingham. In the evening the Duke of Connaught dined with their Majesties. When his Royal Highness went ashore on the following day to visit the Royal Yacht Squadron Club, he announced that his Majesty had passed another very good night, and that his progress in every respect was excellent. During the day the King again took walking exercise on the deck, and received several visitors. On Aug. 5 the King watched with the keenest interest the great yacht-race for his cup. The unusually large number of twelve yachts started for the event, which was sailed over the old Queen's course. After seeing the start, the King sailed round the Isle of Wight, returning by the Needles in time for the finish, when Sir J. Pender's yawl *Brynild* was declared the winner.

PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Balfour threatened to postpone the holidays if Clause Seven of the Education Bill was not passed this week. The object of the Opposition was to force the Government to leave this clause, which deals with the management of schools, to the autumn session. Mr. Balfour was repeatedly urged to this course on the ground that the opinion of the country might be consulted in the interval, and some workable compromise discovered. The Prime Minister answered that any compromise passed the wit of man. The Opposition, he argued, desired to undenominationalise the Church schools, and he was resolved never to consent to it. He spoke with some heat of the proposal of the Bishop of Hereford, who would give the managers of Church schools a third of the control but insist upon the choice of a Churchman as head-master in every case. The other posts might be open to candidates of all denominations. Dr. Perceval, supported by the Archdeacon of Manchester, thought this arrangement would be accepted by most Churchmen and Non-conformists on the understanding that the clergy had free access to the schools for religious teaching. Mr. Balfour would not hear of such a compromise, and so the controversy went on.

Votes on Supply have been passed by the operation of the "guillotine." In a debate on Army Remounts, Mr. Brodrick said that horses bought in Hungary under the supervision of Sir Blundell Maple's own trainer were condemned in South Africa, and it was found that they had actually been sold by the very contractors who had been denounced in Parliament. "The horse is not immoral," remarked the War Secretary, "but he is the cause of immorality in others." A remount scandal in Dublin had led to the exposure of an officer whose case Mr. Brodrick undertook to investigate without mercy.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE BISHOP'S MOVE," AGAIN AT THE GARRICK.

Trying the bold experiment of an intercalary dramatic season, and confounding the prophecy of those unkind critics who talked of a first night which was a last night of "The Bishop's Move," Mr. Arthur Bouchier has chosen in the last days of July to put up for a run Mrs. Craigie's and Mr. Murray Carson's slight and light little comedy. Of the almost infantile triviality, of the lack of wit and dramatic incisiveness, yet still of the pretty sentiment, of the charming monastic atmosphere of this story of the duel that a fascinating Countess and a kindly Bishop wage over the love troubles of one of the silliest and most vacillating of stage sentimentalists, sufficient has already been said on the occasion of the play's first presentation. A second hearing, too, only emphasises the impression originally conveyed that the Bishop himself, good easy man, who busies himself with brasses, organ pipes, doubtful pictures, and bazaars—anything but his ecclesiastical business—and lets himself be fondled by ladies, is a libel on the Catholic hierarchy. Still, the acting of the leading players is so admirable—Mr. Bouchier's Bishop is so genial and resonant; Miss Violet Vanbrugh's Countess is so enchanting, if hysterical; Mr. H. B. Warner and Miss Jessie Bateman are such a

natural pair of young lovers—that it is to be hoped that the Garrick manager's new departure may be crowned with success.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

The current entertainment of the Empire Theatre, excellent as it is throughout, contains one imposing item which has the happiest connection with this week's great State function—the superb ballet of "Our Crown." Therein, pleasantly expressing the sentiments of unity and loyalty which animate his Majesty's world-wide subjects, allegorical representations are offered of Britain's grand colonies and dependencies as the sources of the jewels which adorn the Royal Crown, and, needless to say, the precious stones of Canada, India, and South Africa, and the gold of Australia are made to furnish pictures and dances and processions full of rich colour and dazzling splendour. Alongside such a glittering display the other "turns" may seem a trifle incongruous, but they are all diverting. The Baggesens are responsible for a comic juggling and plate-breaking scene; Mr. Howard Thurston manipulates cards with astonishing dexterity; the Messrs. Staley and Birbeck give pleasure as "transformation artists and musical blacksmiths"; and Mr. Ludwig Amann presents to general delight his living miniatures of celebrities. But "Our Crown," with entire appropriateness, is the *pièce de résistance* of the Empire programme.

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The Story of Prague. Count Lützow. Mediaeval Towns. (Dent. 3s. 6d.)
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IN THE EMPRESS THEATRE, THE PALAIS DU COSTUME, A Splendid Pageant of Costumes from 400 B.C. to 1900 A.D.
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PALAIS DES ILLUSIONS (Marvel of Electricity), VOYAGE ON THE RIVER STYX, Topsy-Turvy House, GREAT WATER CHUTE, GRAVITY RAILWAY, RIFLE RANGE, PARIS MORGUE, TERRORS OF THE BASTILLE, DRAGON ROUGE.
FRENCH & ENGLISH MILITARY BANDS.



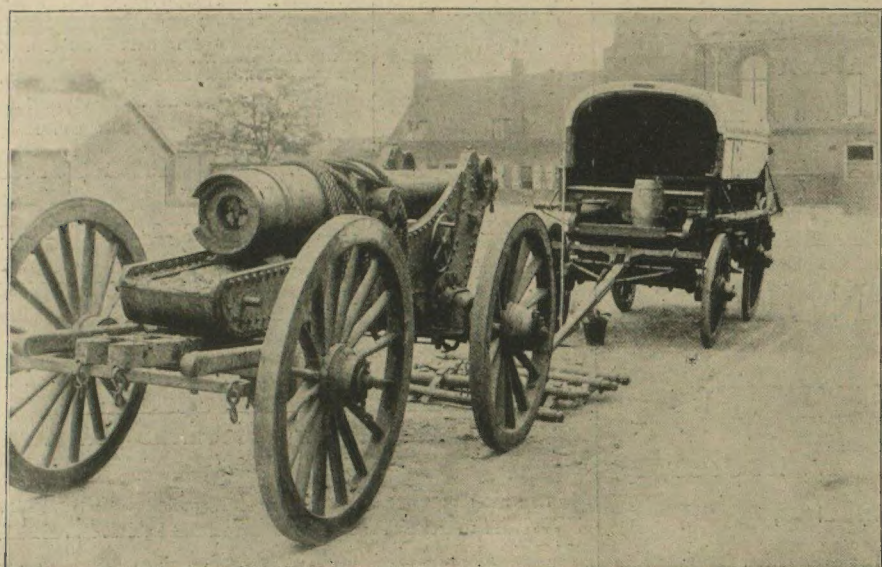
Photo, J. P. Walder.

THE LAST OF THE OLD BLUE-COAT SCHOOL:
A HALF-DEMOLISHED WARD.



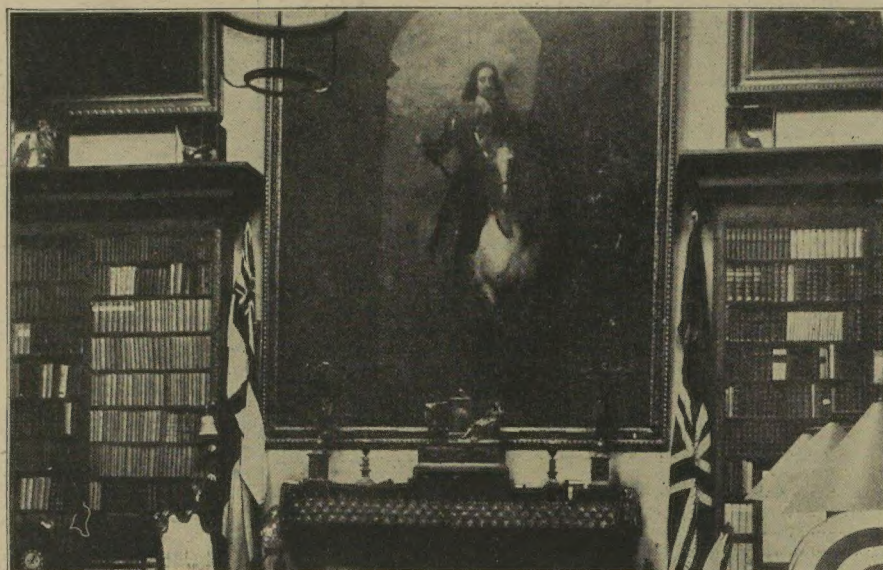
Photo, J. P. Walder.

A NEW PUBLIC PARK: AVERY HILL, ELTHAM, BOUGHT BY THE
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.



Photo, Willis.

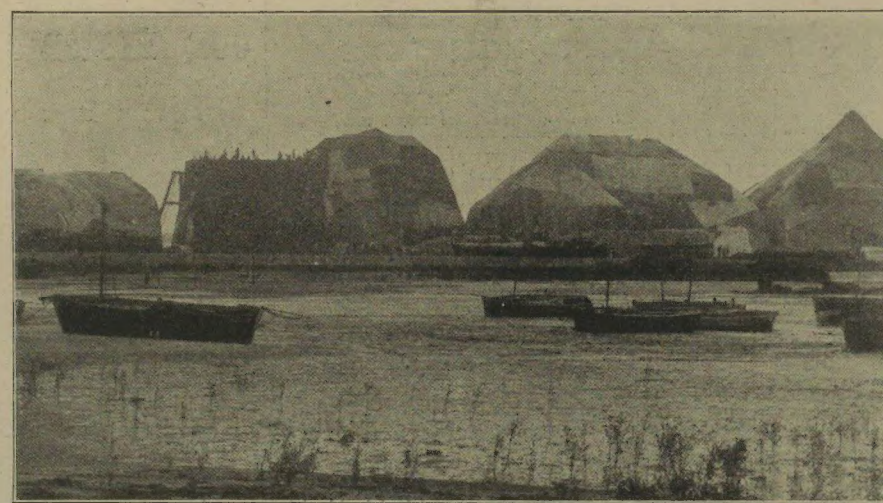
A TYPICAL LONG TOM AND BOER WAGON, PRESENTED TO THE CITY
BY LORD KITCHENER.



A CORNER OF LORD ACTON'S LIBRARY, PRESENTED BY MR. CARNEGIE
TO MR. MORLEY.



BUILDING A FORAGE STACK.



FORAGE STACKS BEFORE THE FIRE.



BURYING TIMBER WITH SAND, TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF THE FIRE.

THE MISHAP TO THE PORT OF THE TRANSVAAL: THE GREAT FIRE AT LORENZO MARQUEZ ON JULY 3.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LAZARUS

The fire broke out at 11 o'clock on the night of July 3 in the huge piles of forage belonging to the Imperial Military Supplies on the Netherlands Pier. The flames had to be allowed to burn themselves out, as it was impossible to extinguish them. The conflagration, which raged for two days, did damage estimated at £250,000.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR TO THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON, COWES.

DRAWN BY H. C. SEPPINGS WRIGHT, FROM A SKETCH BY MELTON PRIOR, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT COWES.



THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT TAKING LEAVE ON THE LAWN OF THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON, AUGUST 4.

During the last days of the Court's sojourn at Cowes, one of the most cheering signs of the abatement of anxiety regarding the King's health was the freedom with which members of the royal family went ashore on pleasurable excursions. When the Duke of Connaught visited the Royal Yacht Squadron on Aug. 4 he brought excellent news of his Majesty's continued progress.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE WARWICK CASTLE RECEPTION.

Our Indian and Colonial visitors had an opportunity on Aug. 2 of enjoying the hospitality of a great English country house. On that day a very large company of notables travelled, at Lord and Lady Warwick's invitation, to Warwick Castle. The visitors left Paddington at eleven o'clock, and after a journey lasting just over two hours, they arrived at Warwick, where carriages were in waiting to convey them to their destination. Prominent among the Indian representatives were the Maharaja of Bikaner, the Maharaja of Cooh Behar, accompanied by the Maharani, Colonel Aslam Khan, and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, while the Colonial statesmen included Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Edmund Barton, Sir Albert Hime, and Sir William Mulock. After luncheon Lord Warwick, in proposing the health of the guests, said it was a great pleasure to him to be able to return in some degree the hospitality which he had enjoyed in different parts of the world. The host and hostess themselves conducted their guests over the historic castle, which is rich in art treasures and military relics. A programme of entertainments had been arranged to be carried out in the grounds, but with this heavy showers somewhat interfered.

MANORS AND SERVICES.

Very few of the ancient services, in virtue of which many English manors were held, find a place at the present Coronation. The chief reason for the lapse of most of the services is that they belonged strictly to the banquet, and this, since the time of George IV., has been obsolete. The Lord of the Manor of Great Wymondley claimed to serve the King with the first cup; the Lord of Scrivelsby to act as the King's Champion, and to enter Westminster Hall in full armour to vindicate the Sovereign's tenure; the Lord of the Isle of Man to be the King's Falconer, and to present two hawks. This service was actually performed at the Coronation banquet of George IV. by the Duke of Atholl, and great curiosity was excited by the birds, "which sat perfectly tame on the arm of his Grace, completely hooded and furnished with bells." The manor of Addington, in Surrey, was held by virtue of the owner's presenting to the Sovereign at the Coronation banquet a mess of "dillegrout," or gruel, served with the first course at the banquet. At Henry the Fifth's Coronation, Shipton Moyne, in Gloucestershire, contested with Scoulton Manor the right of its lord to act as Chief Lardiner to the King. Farnham Royal anciently carried the right for its owner to present a glove or gloves to the King, but in Henry the Eighth's time the service was transferred to the Manor of Worktop. This, one of the few services that remain in force, is now performed by the Duke of Norfolk. The Manor of Kettlebaston is held by virtue of its lord's attendance at Coronations to carry the rod with the dove and the Queen's ivory rod.

MR. STEYN AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Sadly broken in health by the fugitive life which he led throughout the latter part of the war, ex-President Steyn

special saloon had been attached to the boat-train for his convenience. A little before two o'clock the *Batavier III* started for Holland, and the following morning, about nine o'clock, Mr. Steyn arrived at the Hague, where he was welcomed on Mr. Kruger's behalf by Mr. Wolmarans, who delivered a message from the ex-President of the Transvaal praying for Mr. Steyn's recovery. The invalid proceeded to Scheveningen, and was carried to his room on a mattress. His disorder, which includes paralysis of the arms and legs, is very puzzling to his physicians.

HOLBEIN'S CHANNEL SWIM.

On the night of July 31, and in the early hours of the following day, Mr. Montague Holbein made a plucky but unsuccessful attempt to swim the Channel, from Cape

and of the details of theological controversies. Lord Acton was a book-collector during the greater part of his life. Some thirty years ago, when he built a special room to contain them, the number of the books was estimated at sixty thousand, and this grew until at his death in June of this year it was between ninety and a hundred thousand. It has been remarked that there is a certain fitness in the choice of Mr. Morley, as he is Mr. Gladstone's future biographer, and it was Mr. Gladstone who secured Lord Acton's elevation to the Peerage.

INDIAN TROOPS AT MANCHESTER.

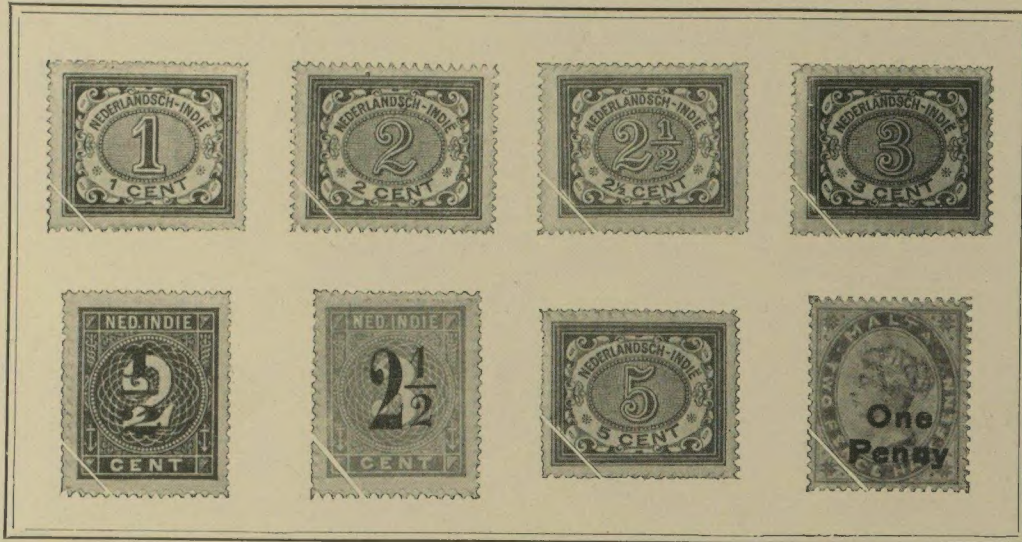
Into their brief visit of twenty-four hours to Manchester, the Indian troops contrived to crowd a large amount of sightseeing. They arrived at Pomona Dock on the evening of July 30 by the *Hardinge*, having sailed by Ship Canal from Liverpool, and spent the night in the tea-rooms at Bellevue Gardens. The next day they were called by bugle at six o'clock, and three hours later moved off in three detachments to visit the sights of Manchester. After their visits, the Indians assembled in the police parade-ground, where, in Albert Street, they sat down cross-legged upon boards and waited their turns to go for their rations. What the guests themselves would call a "tomasha," or general rejoicing, had been arranged in Albert Square, but the exhibition had to be considerably curtailed, as the men were quite an hour late in arriving on the scene. The 5th Battalion of the Manchester Regiment were present, and to them the Lord Mayor restored their colours, which had been in his keeping during the war. At the close of the ceremony the Fire Brigade dashed into the Square and gave a brief display of training, but this part of the proceedings had, unfortunately, to be cut very short, as the Indians had to catch a train for Liverpool. As they steamed out of old Victoria Station the police band played the National Anthem.

LORD KITCHENER'S GIFT TO THE CITY.

When it was announced that Lord Kitchener had offered the City of London President Kruger's ox-wagon and a "Long Tom" there were numerous busybodies to cry "Loot!" and to require explanations. Explanations have been given, and all should now be satisfied that the ex-Commander-in-Chief in South Africa has not spent the major portion of his time in accumulating trophies. The wagon never, so far as Lord Kitchener can tell, belonged to President Kruger, and is merely a typical veldt conveyance; the "Long Tom" when it came to the General was in pieces and quite useless, and has been repaired by Lord Kitchener himself. The gifts have been accepted by the City, and it only remains now to decide where they shall be kept.

THE LAST OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

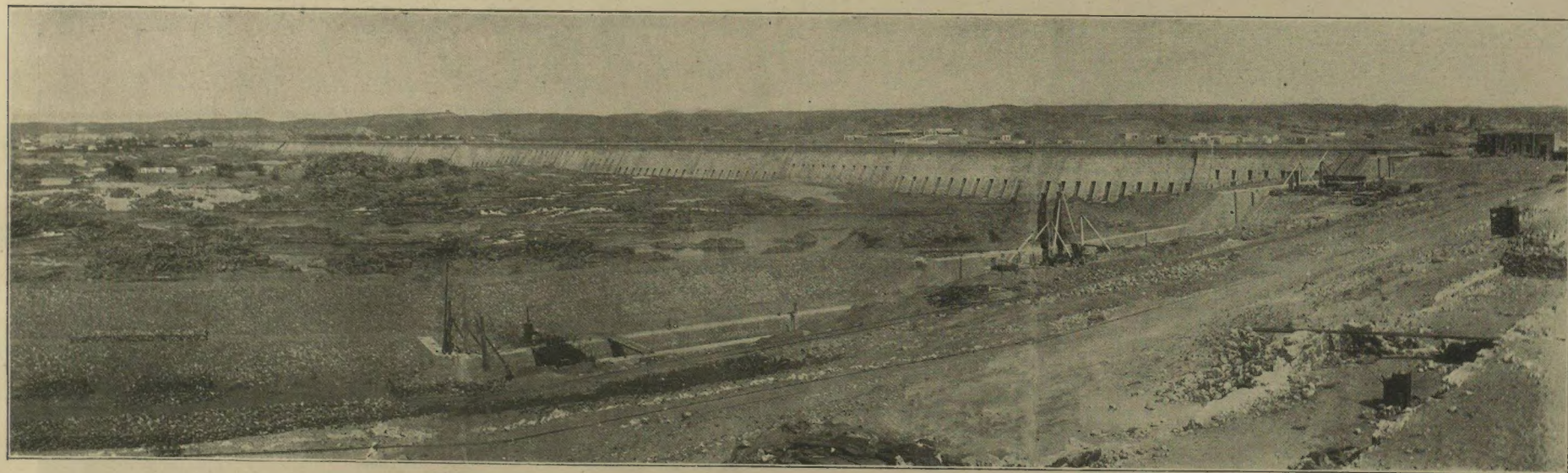
Christ's Hospital, which since the time of Edward VI. has been a landmark of Central London, is now rapidly



TWO NEW DUTCH EAST INDIES SURCHARGES AND FIVE NEW VALUES, ALSO A MALTESE SURCHARGED PROVISIONAL PENNY STAMP.

The Malta stamp is particularly curious from the fact that in every pane of 60 there is an error, the surcharge being spelt "pneey." Messrs. Bright and Son, Strand, supply these examples.

Grisnez to Dover. The swimmer, before taking to the water, was anointed with a greasy preparation calculated to lessen the effect of cold water upon the body. His face was protected by a mask. About 5.3 p.m. Holbein received a hearty send-off from the French shore, and, accompanied by a tug and a boat, he struck out with his favourite back stroke at the rate of twenty to the minute. At twenty minutes to eight, he was four miles from the French shore, and the tide was carrying him strongly eastward. His stroke remained wonderfully regular, and the swimmer assured his attendants that the water was causing him no discomfort. Every quarter of an hour Holbein was fed with hot bovril and a raw egg, which were handed to him at the end of a long bamboo pole. He took the nourishment through a special feeding-bottle. Sandwiches were also conveyed to him in a box. At twenty minutes to five Holbein was still swimming strongly, but the tide was too much for him, and he was being gradually carried down Channel and could not possibly make the Varne buoy in the hour and a half that remained of the westward tide. When advised to abandon his attempt, Holbein was terribly disappointed, and for a time would not give in; but at six o'clock he consented, and clambered into the boat without assistance. He left the water as well in health as when he had entered it, despite the fact that he had been nearly twelve hours in the sea and had swum at



THE COMPLETION OF THE ASSOUAN DAM: VIEW FROM THE NORTH-WEST, SHOWING THE FINISHED DAM WITH THE NAVIGATION CANAL.

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY MESSRS. JOHN AIRD AND CO., THE CONTRACTORS.

The great undertaking which will exert so powerful an influence on the prosperity of Egypt is now complete, and Sir John Aird is justified of his labours and of the optimism with which he replied to Lord Kitchener's inquiry after the works, on the South African Commander's arrival at Paddington.

arrived at Southampton on Aug. 2 on board the *Carisbrooke Castle*. Mr. Steyn did not set foot in England, for he was borne on a stretcher from his cabin on the Union Castle liner to the Dutch steam-ship *Batavier III*. As soon as the South African mail steamer arrived, Mr. Steyn was permitted by his medical advisers to receive Messrs. Fischer and Wessels, the Boer delegates in Europe. They found the ex-President upon his couch, looking very ill and worn, and wearing blue spectacles to protect his eyes. It was stated that he had derived considerable benefit from the voyage, but he was not sufficiently recovered to proceed to London, although a

least thirty miles on two long tacks up Channel and down. A few days hence he proposes to make the attempt once more under better conditions of tide.

LORD ACTON'S LIBRARY.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who purchased the late Lord Acton's splendid library some years ago, but left it in its original owner's hands, has presented the collection to Mr. John Morley. The library which thus passes to Mr. Morley is one of the most valuable in the country, and consists very largely of historical works

disappearing under the pick of the professional "house-breaker." The old buildings suffered severely in the Great Fire, and were rebuilt by Sir John Frederick at a cost of £5000. Sir Robert Clayton was a still greater benefactor of the institution. His munificence is recorded in an inscription over the entrance-gate. In 1803 yet another building was erected, and the new hall was begun in 1825, and pulled down four years later. The swimming-bath dates from 1868, and the new grammar and mathematical schools from 1832. In the present year the school was removed to Horsham.

THE KING'S DEPARTURE FROM COWES, AUGUST 6.

DRAWN BY F. T. JANE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON THE SOLENT.



"FROM THE CHRYSANTHEMUM TO THE ROSE—GREETING!": THE JAPANESE SQUADRON SALUTING HIS MAJESTY.

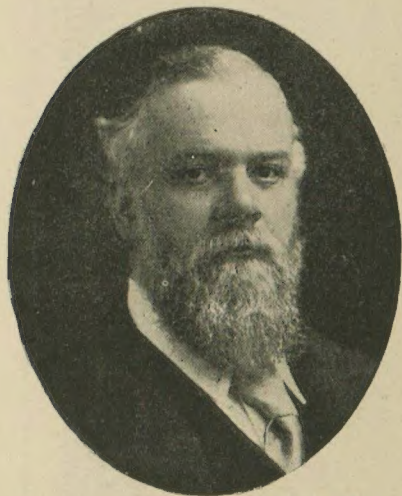
As the "Victoria and Albert" proceeded to Portsmouth, conveying the King on the first stage of his Coronation progress, our Japanese allies at Spithead were the first to accord his Majesty a salute.

PERSONAL.

The Czar and the Kaiser are to meet at Reval for the Russian naval manoeuvres, and it is rumoured that the Czar means to make another effort to bring about European disarmament. His theory is said to be that armaments are needed only for the protection of colonies. As the protection of colonies must be part of a national policy, it is difficult to see how conflicts of national policy are to be vetoed in Europe.

A scare about the safety of St. Paul's has been caused by the alleged crumbling of the great portico. This is denied by the Cathedral authorities.

The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, whose appointment as Chairman of the South African War Commission



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

THE EARL OF ELGIN,
Chairman of the South African War Commission.

was recently announced, held his first Government post in 1886, when he was appointed Treasurer of the Household and First Commissioner of Works. Eight years later he became Vice-roy of India, holding the position for the customary five years. Born at Monklands, near Montreal, in 1849, the son of the eighth Earl and his second wife, fourth daughter of the first Earl of Durham, he was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, and succeeded his father in 1863. Lord Elgin married Constance, second daughter of the ninth Earl of Southesk, in 1876.

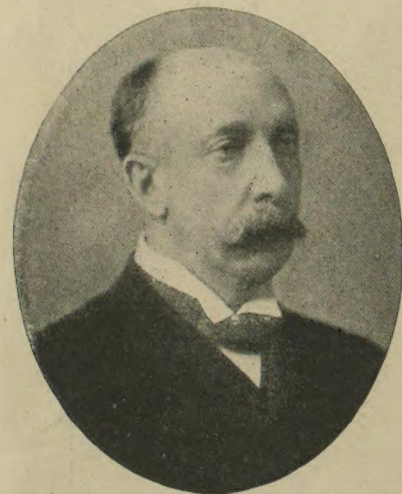
Lord Rosebery's speech at the first dinner of the Liberal League has caused a new commotion in the Opposition. He claimed Mr. Barran's victory in North Leeds as a victory for the League. He declared that the League represented the great body of average opinion in the country, which was determined never to grant "an independent Irish Parliament." Mr. Barran sat on Lord Rosebery's right hand during this pronouncement, which has moved some organs of Radical opinion to lively indignation.

Lord Bingham has had an amusing encounter with Mr. William O'Brien. The Nationalists of the Castlebar County Council proposed to present Mr. O'Brien with an address, but Lord Bingham, as High Sheriff, arrived with fifty members of the Constabulary, and said he would not allow the Council Board to be used for purely political business. The Chairman flung defiance at the Sheriff, and retired with Mr. O'Brien and his friends to the local workhouse.

The Hon. Arthur W. Mason has been appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pretoria. Mr. Mason is a specialist in Roman-Dutch law, and has translated many of the Dutch text-books.

The Viceroy of Kau-su is disturbed by the action of certain Russians in distributing firearms throughout Mongolia. He has addressed a memorial on the subject to the Chinese Foreign Office.

William Cansfield Gerard, second Baron, died on July 30, after an illness of some weeks. Lord Gerard, who was born in 1851, was educated at Oscott Roman Catholic College, and was formerly a Lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards. In 1899 and 1900 he served in Natal as an extra aide-de-camp to General Buller; was mentioned in despatches, and received the D.S.O. and the medal with six clasps. He was Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel of the Lancashire Hussars, Imperial Yeomanry, and a member of the Jockey Club. Lord Gerard married, in 1877, Mary, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Beilby Milner, of West Retford. He succeeded to the title in 1887.



Photo, Dickinson.

THE LATE LORD GERARD,
A.D.C. to General Buller in Natal.

Ras Makonnen, the Abyssinian Envoy, who is "doing" London with all the ardour of the tourist, on Monday night visited the House of Commons, remaining there until one a.m.

The Post Office is charged with a new offence. Invitation-cards with "At home" printed on them can be sent by the halfpenny post; if the words are written, the missive becomes a letter. Ignoring its own rule, the Post Office has been surcharging people who receive invitations on the printed forms. Brought to book by one lady, the authorities admitted their error, and undertook to refund to any applicant; but when it was pointed out that they should refund without application they "lay low and said nuffin'."

The appointment of the Earl of March to be Lord Lieutenant of Elgin in the place of the Duke of Fife, who has resigned, has been duly approved by the King.

Professor Holland has taken the trouble to correct Mr. Stead's notions of international law. According to Mr. Stead the British Government is legally bound to pay for everything requisitioned from the Boer farmers during the war. International law knows nothing of such an obligation, which is a matter of "grace and favour." Of liberality to the Boers the Government have given striking proofs; but Mr. Stead would like to raise imaginary points of law.

The Vatican appointed a Commission of Biblical Studies to inquire into the "higher criticism," with a view, it is alleged, to broadening the base of Catholic theology. Unprogressive theologians at Rome are said to be opposed to this enterprise, and are agitating for the suppression of the commission.

Mr. Roosevelt has abolished the democratic custom of shaking hands with America. It led to the assassination of Mr. McKinley, and even when innocent it is tedious and fatiguing. Citizens who meet the President will bow to him. Some Americans will regard this as the creeping in of aristocracy, if not of monarchy.

The South African settlement progresses slowly, but the new Constabulary, under the direction of General Baden-Powell, have already made a remarkably favourable impression on the burghers. In many cases the district commander is appointed arbitrator in local disputes, and the constabulary patrol is welcomed as the safeguard against possible hostility from the natives.

The Boer leaders—Louis Botha, De Wet, and Delarey—have called upon the burghers to be patient while an appeal is made to the generosity of Europe. The leaders propose to raise funds from their sympathisers on the Continent. It is a perfectly legitimate mission if confined to that object. But the Continental friends of the Boers are not as discreet as Botha, De Wet, and Delarey, and there may be demonstrations of an embarrassing character.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edouard Percy Granwill Girouard, the newly appointed Director-General of Railways for South Africa, is an expert in railway matters, and was of the greatest use to Lord Kitchener during the recent war. Lieutenant-Colonel Girouard, who is thirty-five years of age, entered the Army in 1888, and became Major eleven years later. He has seen service with the Dongola Expeditionary Force of 1896; with the Nile Expedition of 1897; and in South Africa in 1899-1901. From 1890 till 1895 he was railway traffic manager at Woolwich Arsenal; from 1896 till 1898 Director of Soudan Railways; from 1898 till 1899 President of the Egyptian Railway Board; and from 1899 Director of Railways and Lines of Communication in South Africa.



Photo, Lafayette.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR E. P. C. GIROUARD,
New Director-General of Railways for
South Africa.

Lord Kitchener is to conduct the military manoeuvres at Delhi in December.

Somebody wrote to a Paris journal to ask for the address of Lord Rosebery. Another correspondent supplied it thus: "Hon. Lord Roseberry, House of Lords, Parliament Building, London." But he added that if the inquirer wanted an autograph he need not trouble. Instead of autographs "Hon. Lord Roseberry" always sent a printed statement that he had ceased to do his own writing.

It is announced officially that Aug. 9, being the occasion of the great solemnity of their Majesties' Coronation in Westminster Abbey, shall then and hereafter be observed as a Collar Day.

"Diavolo" has met with another, and, this time, a serious accident. He has concussion of the brain, but his understudy is nevertheless eager to take his place on the "loop."

M. Deutsch, the donor of the prize won by M. Santos Dumont, met with a serious motor-car accident at Meulan the other day. He was thrown from the car into a four-foot ditch, and broke several ribs.

Mr. Rhodes' will has been proved at the Master's Office in Cape Town, and letters of administration granted to Mr. L. L. Michell, right being reserved to the absent executors to prove at a later date.

Lord Beauchamp has seceded from the Unionists and joined the Opposition. Mr. J. C. Wason, Unionist member for Orkney and Shetland, has taken the same course. He has been explaining his views to his constituents, but does not appear to have conciliated the Radicals among them, who have a candidate of their own.

Lord Cheylesmore's will was stolen from a railway-carriage by some miscreant, who carried off a bag and destroyed the documents he found in it. Citizens who are afraid of a similar mishap will be relieved by the action of the Probate Court, which has recognised the validity of the drafts of Lord Cheylesmore's testament and its codicils. Novelists please note.

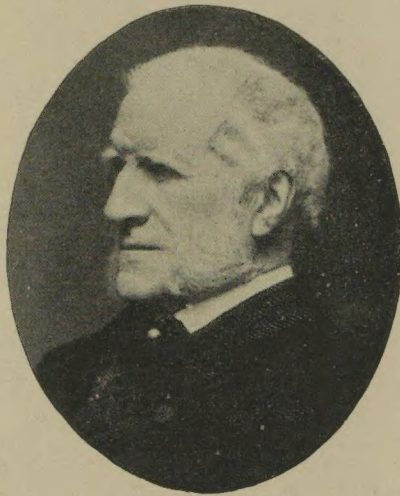
Sir George White has refused the claymore with which Aberdeen wished to present him. In explanation he says: "The last incident in my career has been closed for two and a half years. It is now rapidly merging into a matter of history, and it is better to leave it to the fuller elucidation of that calmer and wiser aftertime when Imperial interests may be duly weighed without the confusing influences of personal considerations."

The fund for the restoration of the Campanile of St. Mark's has benefited by a contribution of 100,000 lire from the King of Italy.

The decrees for the closing of the Catholic schools in France are being carried out in the provinces, not, however, without obstinate resistance in some places.

The late Sir Edward Hertslet, who until 1896 was Librarian and Keeper of the Archives of the Foreign Office, died on Aug. 4 in his seventy-ninth year. Entering the Office in the early days of the Eastern Question, he served under Lord Palmerston, Lord Russell, Lord Aberdeen (by whom he was appointed Librarian), Lord Clarendon, Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Derby, Lord Tenterden, and Lord Hammond.

He was attached to the Special Embassy of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury to the Berlin Congress, with a Royal Commission as Acting Secretary of Embassy in the Diplomatic Service, in 1878, and was rewarded with a Knighthood. He was retired in 1894, but his services were afterwards retained for a further two years.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE SIR EDWARD HERTSLET,
Ex-Librarian at the Foreign Office.

The London County Council has decided to add another lung to South-Eastern London, and for this purpose has purchased at a cost of £25,000 the extensive estate known as Avery Hill, Eltham. The estate was formerly the seat of Colonel North, the financier of nitrates fame. Our Illustration shows the park from the house, and gives an excellent idea of the wide wooded demesne which is now to be dedicated to the people.

Sir Benjamin Stone, who, when visiting Corby Pole Fair recently, was chaired and placed in the stocks, has been presented by the villagers with one of the poles. A silver band sets forth the date of the visit.

Dr. Sellin, the Austrian scientist, who is on a journey of exploration in Palestine, has discovered a Canaanite castle three or four thousand years old, two Israelite fortresses, and an Arabian palace.

Advocate Smuts, ex-State Attorney of the Transvaal, Advocate Jacobs, and Advocate De Wet, all of whom fought in the recent war, have been admitted to practise in the Supreme Court at Pretoria.

Some four thousand irreconcilables among the Boer prisoners of war in Ceylon have refused to take the oath of allegiance to King Edward. Their more reasonable brethren left on board the Dutch cruiser *Friesland*.

The polling for the election of a member for the Northern Division of Leeds, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. W. L. Jackson to the Peerage, resulted in a Radical gain, Mr. Rowland Hirst Barran being elected by a majority of 758. The new member is the youngest son of Sir John Barran, first Baronet, who represented Leeds from 1876 till 1885 and the Otley Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire from 1886 till 1895. He was born in 1858, and is a partner in the firm of John Barran and Sons, merchants, of Leeds. He sits on the Leeds City Council, and was at one time a member of the Leeds School Board. At the last election the Conservative majority was 1508.



Photo, Ellis and Watery.

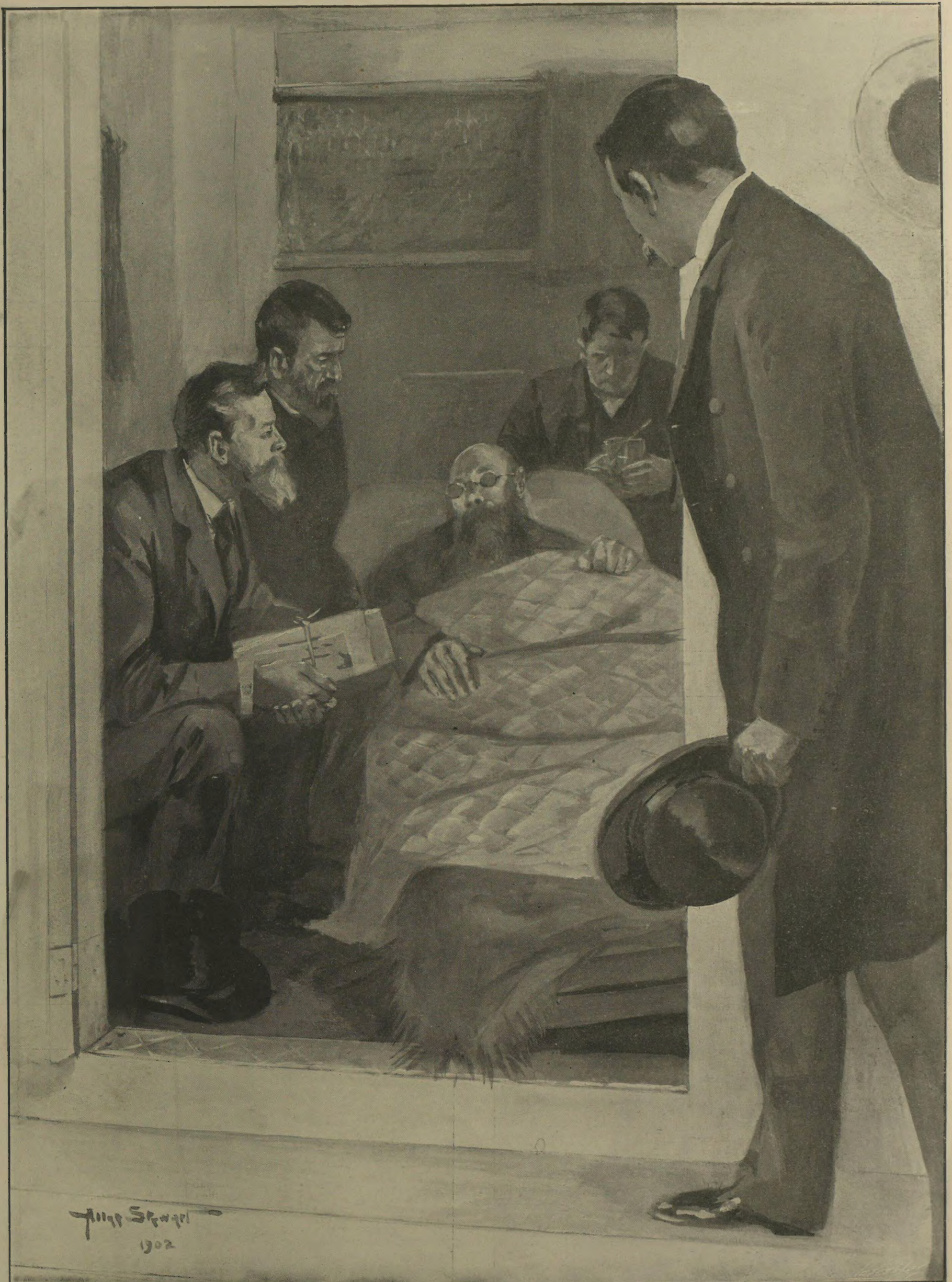
MR. ROWLAND BARRAN,
New M.P. for North Leeds.

The Armenian Patriarch tendered his resignation on Aug. 2, as no attention had been paid to his representations against the Porte's action with regard to the Armenians. The Ministry of Public Worship returned the resignation on the following day, and intimated that a commission would be appointed to deal with the supposed grievances.

The Rev. J. M. Bacon proposes to start from London in a free balloon, pursued by a corps of cyclists, with a view to proving the utility of the balloon as a means of conveying despatches out of a beleaguered town. When finally marked down, he is, according to programme, to bribe a countryman to hide him in a hay-loft or the like. The fate of the countryman if caught by the friendly enemy has not been decided.

THE EX-PRESIDENT OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE AT SOUTHAMPTON.

DRAWN BY ALLAN STEWART, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON THE "CARISBROOKE CASTLE."



Aug Stewart
1902

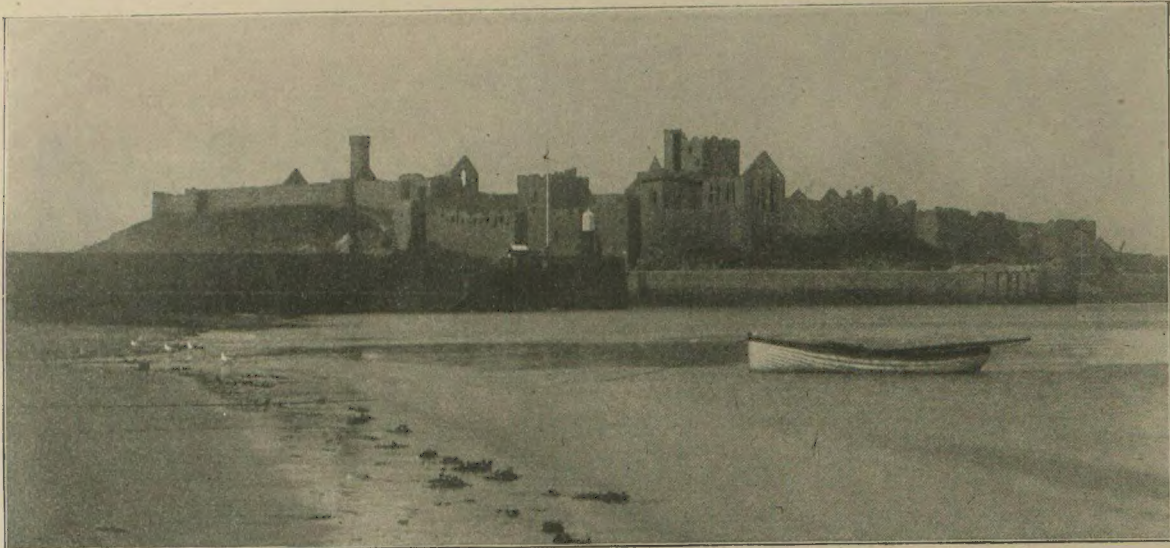
Fischer.

Wessels.

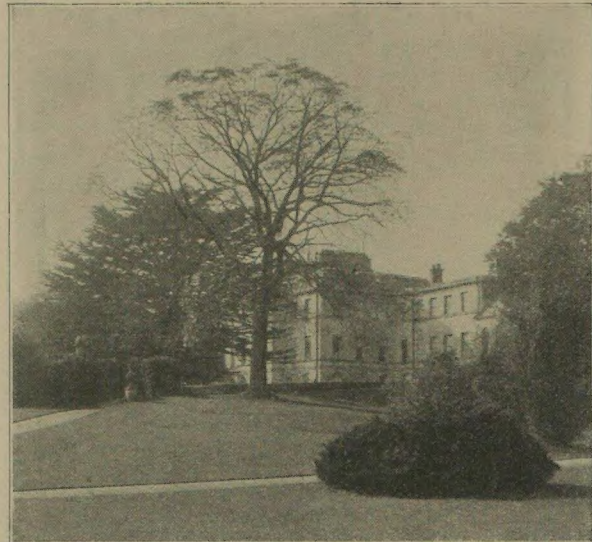
MR. STEYN RECEIVING THE BOER DELEGATES, MESSRS. WESSELS AND FISCHER, IN HIS STATE ROOM ON BOARD THE "CARISBROOKE CASTLE," AUGUST 2. The ex-President, who is in very poor health, was forbidden by his doctor to speak to his visitors more than was necessary. He wished to make known his gratitude for the courtesy shown him on his voyage.

CORONATION SERVICES: MANORS CONFERRING SPECIAL PRIVILEGES.

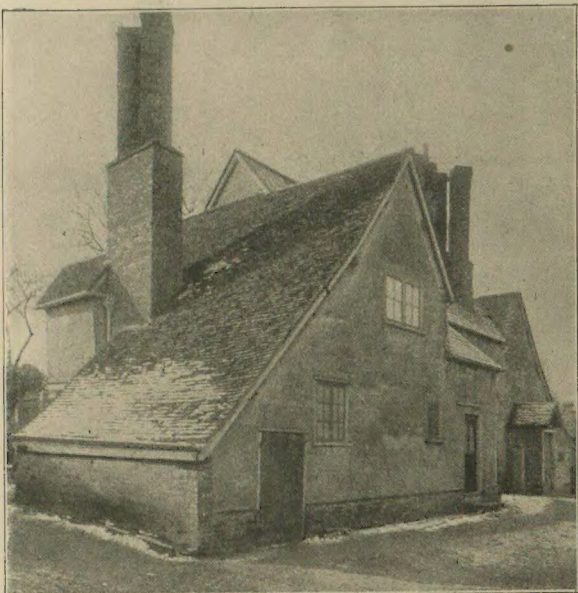
Of the Services mentioned, all except those Conferred by Worksop and Kettlebaston are now Extinct.



THE ISLE OF MAN, CONFERRING OFFICE OF FALCONER.



ADDINGTON MANOR, SURREY, TO PRESENT DILLEGROUT.



WYMONDLEY MANOR, HERTS, CHIEF CUP-BEARER.



WORKSOP MANOR, NOTTS, CONFERRING RIGHT TO PRESENT GLOVE.



KETTLEBASTON HALL, SUFFOLK, CONFERRING RIGHT TO CARRY THE ROD WITH THE DOVE.



SCRIVELSBY MANOR, LINCOLNSHIRE, KING'S CHAMPION.



SHIPTON MOYNE MANOR, GLOUCESTER, FORMERLY CLAIMING LARDINERSHIP.



BILSINGTON MANOR, KENT (ST. AUGUSTINE'S PRIORY), TO PRESENT MAPLE CUPS.

SPORT IN THE ASIATIC HIGHLANDS

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



STALKING THE OVIS AMMON IN CHINESE TURKESTAN: SIGHTING THE QUARRY.

ORIENTAL AND COLONIAL GUESTS AT A HISTORIC ENGLISH HOME.

DRAWN BY R. M. PAXTON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT WARWICK CASTLE.



Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Baba Khem Singh,

Lady Warwick.

General French.

LORD AND LADY WARWICK'S RECEPTION TO INDIAN AND COLONIAL CORONATION VISITORS AT WARWICK CASTLE, AUGUST 2.

A large and distinguished company travelled down to Warwick Castle by special train from Paddington. Lord and Lady Warwick personally conducted the visitors over the Castle, and pointed out its innumerable treasures.

THE RELIGIOUS AGITATION IN PARIS.



THE CLOSING OF THE CONVENT SCHOOLS: DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF THE SISTERS' SCHOOL AT LAVALLOIS-PERRET, NEAR PARIS.

The Virgin's statue above the door of the building was decorated with flowers and a ribbon bearing the word "Liberty." Many of the sympathisers were taken into custody by the police.

COWES REGATTA IN THE CORONATION YEAR.

DRAWN BY E. HUMPHRIES.



YACHTS SETTING SAIL FOR THE START OF A RACE.

THE COURT AT COWES: A ROYAL CYCLING PARTY.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER FROM SKETCHES BY MELTON PRIOR, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT COWES.



THE PRINCE OF WALES, PRINCESS VICTORIA, AND PRINCE AND PRINCESS CHARLES OF DENMARK STARTING FOR A BICYCLE RIDE AT EAST COWES.

During their stay on board his Majesty's yacht, the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Princess Victoria and Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, have frequently gone ashore with their bicycles. They usually landed at East Cowes and enjoyed a run of an hour or two in the direction of Whippingham and Osborne.

THE VISIT OF INDIAN TROOPS TO MANCHESTER, JULY 31.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BANKS.



ARRIVAL OF INDIAN TROOPS BY SHIP CANAL FROM LIVERPOOL.
THE LORD MAYOR'S INSPECTION.



INDIAN TROOPS WATCHING A FIRE BRIGADE DISPLAY OPPOSITE
THE TOWN HALL.



THE VISITORS ON THE SHIP CANAL



INDIAN TROOPS DRAWN UP IN ALBERT SQUARE.



REFRESHMENTS IN ALBERT STREET POLICE-YARD.

THE COURT AT COWES: A CHARITABLE VISIT.

SKETCH (FACSIMILE) BY MELTON PRIOR, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT COWES.



*The Queen and Princess Victoria
visiting Mr. Hunt (who is paralysed) at the
Queen's Almshouses Whippingham —*

THE QUEEN AND PRINCESS VICTORIA VISITING A PARALYSED PATIENT AT THE QUEEN'S ALMSHOUSES, WHIPPINGHAM.

Her Majesty visited Whippingham on July 30, the day when the local Coronation festivities were held. After calling at the Rectory the Queen looked in at the almshouses and chatted with the inmates.

THE ARMIES OF THE WORLD.—No. IV.: RUSSIA.

Drawn by J. W. WOODHEAD.



1. THE PAVLOVSK GUARD REGIMENT OF PARADE.
4. ENGINEERS OF THE GUARD: A BUGLER.

2. THE BICYCLIST CORPS SCOUTING.
5. FIELD ARTILLERY.

3. THE CHEVALIER GUARD OF H.M. THE CZARITZA.
6. A KUBAN COSSACK.

LITERATURE.

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

The Mechanism of War. By "Linesman." (London: Blackwood. 3s. 6d.)
Philip Longstreth. By Marie van Vorst. (London: Harper and Brothers. 6s.)
A Book of Essays. By G. S. Street. (London: Constable. 6s.)
Up from Slavery. By Booker T. Washington. (London: Grant Richards. 6s.)
The Virginian. By Owen Wister. (London: Macmillan. 6s.)
The Summer Playground. By G. Spencer Hayward. Young England Library. (London: George Allen. 6s.)
The Guardian of Marie Antoinette. Lillian C. Smythe. Two vols. (London: Hutchinson. 24s.)
Principles of Western Civilisation. By Benjamin Kidd. (London: Macmillan. 15s.)

"Linesman" is well known to many readers by his brilliant sketches of the South African campaign in "Words by an Eye-Witness." The present volume consists of essays designed to illustrate the urgent need of efficiency in our military organisation. It is the author's fear that now the task in South Africa is over, the force which trained itself for war in the presence of the enemy will not be allowed to impress its hard-bought lessons on the permanent mechanism of the Army. The danger is that the moral effect of those lessons will fade away, and that officers and soldiers will relapse into the farce of that "peace training" which was found out in the early stages of the late conflict. Of the British private "Linesman" says that he is "the finest man and the worst soldier of all the race of fighting men." He must be taught to shoot. "At present, he cannot shoot, he can only fire." He must be taught to ride, above all to think. "Teach him to appraise his officers properly, not as indispensables, but as aids which he himself can supply if they are absent or destroyed." The British officer must be educated. He knows his shortcomings. "He would like intelligent study to be considered as an item of routine, and not as the vagary of a crank." The errors which passed unpunished in South Africa would have no such luck in a European war. "The staff of the British army should at all times be the largest and of the most varied accomplishments of any army in the world." In short, this book is an eloquent amplification of the report of the War Office Committee on military training. Will it go unheeded?

"Philip Longstreth," by Miss Marie van Vorst, is an extremely able and well-written book. It has faults—faults of proportion and of tact. There is too frequent a use of italics; and quite an unnecessary use of them, for the poignant intention of the conversations, in which they occur chiefly, is sufficiently declared without them. There is no lack of emotional intensity. Also, by the way, we may mention our objection, which we need not stay to justify, to the introduction of a portrait of Philip by Whistler, and one of his millionaire father by Sargent (though we can imagine Mr. Sargent's portrait of Joel!), in the description of the Longstreth mansion. But we note the faults in Miss van Vorst's book at this length only because it strikes us as so able as to make us jealous of every flaw in it. We shall not attempt, in the small space at our disposal, to tell its story. We commend it with every confidence to our readers as a very welcome change from the mass of poor fiction which in recent months has reached us from the other side of the Atlantic.

Not many readers in these days have not bowed the knee to the Baal of hasty fiction and hastier journalism, and can still appreciate a volume of leisurely essays inspired by a genuine love of literature, a good deal of knowledge, and a sound style; but to the faithful few Mr. Street should appeal with his reflections on Horace Walpole's letters and Byron's life, on the likeness between Charles II. and his descendant Charles James Fox, on Jews and things in general. His series of papers on "London," which many of us read with delight when they appeared in *Blackwood*, proves him a shrewd and humorous observer, and must interest anyone who has ever lived in what Richard Jefferies called "the wen." Again, those who like the eighteenth century—and now that Carlyle has passed many are not afraid to confess that they do—will find a sympathetic guide in Mr. Street. He can write pleasantly of the termagant Duchess of Marlborough, but he can also chaff his own contemporaries mildly and effectively. The paper on "Trollope" is an excellent piece of criticism. But all the essays are worth reading.

Probably few people in this country know much more about Mr. Booker T. Washington than that he brought upon President Roosevelt's head the wrath of the Southern politicians a few months ago. Mr. Washington dined with the President at the White House, and this threw the South into a frenzy. Here is a negro gentleman who has received an honorary degree from Harvard, who has founded the flourishing negro University at Tuskegee, in Alabama, whose high character and services to his race have made him one of the most distinguished men in the United States. But when the President invites this citizen of the Republic to dinner, there is an outcry which would not have been as great if he had invited a tramp of the superior colour. The reason is that the President's act was taken to be a recognition of social equality between the white man and the black. Probably Mr. Washington did not regard it in that light. In his autobiography he tells us that the question of social equality has never been raised by him. He asks for "civil and commercial," and, above all, for industrial equality. At Tuskegee he has eleven hundred negro students of both sexes, who are trained to pursue a variety of useful occupations with the best technical knowledge. The negro is qualified here to be efficient in

the field and in the factory, in commerce and in the professions. Such an enterprise reflects the highest credit on the man who projected it, who was himself a slave in his childhood, and who has conquered so many difficulties by skill, patience, and surpassing good sense. Mr. Washington tells the story of his life with simplicity and dignity. "Mere connection with what is regarded as an inferior race," he says, "will not finally hold an individual back if he possesses intrinsic, individual merit." It is improbable that the average negro will ever possess the qualities which distinguish Mr. Washington; but that is no reason for refusing honour to President Roosevelt's guest.

There is a remoteness of condition which is as effectual in lending an air of unfamiliarity as is a remoteness of time; indeed, it is a truism that a man returning to a place once intimately known may find it so changed in character, in circumstance, in the class and type of its inhabitants and the nature of their avocations, that the result may be as palpable a sense of aloofness as though the two experiences had been separated by the lapse of a century. It is this sense of remoteness of conditions and of types that lends peculiar interest to "The Virginian." It is a story of a very approximate past, a past of only a decade or two, but the circumstances and the characters of the State of Wyoming have undergone so complete a transformation in that period that Mr. Owen Wister's story might, in a sense, almost be contemporaneous with that other novel of American



"BY HIS SIDE THE GIRL, CHEERING HIM FORWARD."

Reproduced from "The Virginian," by permission of Messrs. Macmillan.

life, "The Virginians" of William Makepeace Thackeray, who, with scanty consideration for a brother novelist, so closely anticipated Mr. Wister's title. As the author himself says: "Had you left New York or San Francisco at ten o'clock this morning, by noon the day after to-morrow you could step out at Cheyenne. There you could stand at the heart of the world that is the subject of my picture, yet you would look around you in vain for the reality. It is a vanished world. No journeys, save those which memory can take, will bring you to it now." The sociologist will find much that is fascinating in the personality of the veritable rough diamond from whom the book takes its title, and in the characters which form an appropriate setting.

If there is no novelty in books that deal at this hour of the day with cricket, lawn-tennis, golf, and other summer games, Mr. G. Spencer Hayward and his collaborators have at least succeeded in presenting old facts pleasantly in "The Summer Playground." The volume is one of the Young England Library, and its object is to teach the schoolboy how to shape at his games. He who runs may read how to handle cricket-bat, tennis-racket, and golf-clubs in the most orthodox fashion, and how to avoid the errors that keep so many promising players in the second rank. Nothing could be more excellent than the intention, but the reviewer's experience, which is doubtless shared by many readers, encourages a belief that very few boys will accept more than practical teaching. On their side it may be urged that an hour's practice with a good coach will do more to remove the rough edges from a lad's style than the study of half-a-dozen chapters, and in most schools the boys foremost in the field give the librarian less work than their schoolfellows who are

content with the theory of sport. On this account "The Summer Playground" may fail to reach its goal; though if boys will take their sport sufficiently seriously to read about it and study diagrams when they have left the field, their style will benefit considerably.

A finely illustrated work contains a translation of the letters, written between the eventful years 1770 and 1780, by the Comte de Mercy Argenta, sometime Austrian Ambassador to the Court of Versailles, to Marie Antoinette's mother, the virile Maria Theresa. Miss Smythe has attempted with considerable success to give a sketch of the writer. She does not, however, hint that some doubt has been thrown on the complete authenticity of his letters, or rather perhaps, one should say, on the authenticity of every passage. Yet there is no doubt that in this correspondence may be found the truest as well as the most vivid and the most kindly account of the child Dauphine. The Ambassador wrote only for the eye of his Sovereign, and he was evidently warned to conceal nothing of what went on at the French Court. Miss Smythe constantly quotes from Maria Theresa's own letters to the Count, but she has given but few of Marie Antoinette's own undoubtedly authentic letters to her mother, letters full of charm and vivid life, one of which includes a postscript added by Louis XVI., and written just after his accession, which gives a far more pleasing impression of the ill-fated Sovereign than that which has generally been allowed to go out to the world.

The correspondence lasted till the Empress of Austria's death—that is, during the earlier half of the reign of Louis XVI.; but the Comte de Mercy Argenta still remained on in France, and for another ten years he strove to act as Marie Antoinette's devoted and disinterested friend. The respect and esteem with which he was regarded by the Austrian royal family is proved by the fact that in 1790 the Emperor Leopold sent for him to pacify the Netherlands. The Count appears to have clearly foreseen the Revolution, and had he remained at Versailles, the King and Queen might have taken a very different course, while there was yet time, from that which they followed. Miss Smythe has evidently taken great pains to gather accurate information concerning the various people who surrounded Marie Antoinette, but she does not add much to our knowledge either of that luckless Queen of France, or of the brilliant frivolous Court which went on dancing, almost to the last moment, above a veritable volcano. It would be intensely interesting to learn what the Count thought of all that occurred after he had left France for ever, and an almost inestimable historical value would attach to the publication of any letters written by him after 1790.

Mr. Kidd's theory of the development of Western civilisation is suggested by that derivative of the Darwinian theory which is connected with the name of Weissmann. In Darwin's view the best-equipped individual in the struggle for existence survives. Nature is "red in tooth and claw with ravine." Weissmann holds that the duration of life in the individual is not primarily due to physical conditions. The tendency is to shorten life in the higher forms of it, and comparative shortness of life leads to greater variation and accumulation of variations. In other words, development proceeds in the interest of the species and not of the individual. The principle that underlies development is in the future and not in the present. Mr. Kidd applies this principle to the interpretation of history. He combats the position in modern thought that the State and Society are equivalent terms. The State is a partnership for the mutual profit of its existing "members." "Society," in the words quoted from Burke, "is a partnership not only between those who are living, but between those who are living and those who are dead and those who are to be born" (p. 118). An organic principle of subordination of the present to the future is apparent in history. Mr. Kidd names it the "Principle of Projected Efficiency." The whole book is written for the purpose of showing this principle at work. The author's treatment of history is an elaborate verification of the scientific hypothesis of projected efficiency. He sees it emerge, for example, in the later stages of Roman civilisation. The growth of the Roman *jus gentium*, that was in itself antagonistic to the fundamental idea that preceded it of "exclusive citizenship," is a crucial instance; on the one hand, we have an example of a nationality compelled, in the enfranchisement of non-Latin-speaking peoples, to obey a principle that was mightier than merely national interests; and, on the other hand, we have the strange result that the *jus gentium* was contemporary with the beginning of national decay in Rome. This means that nationalities are subordinated in the development of the principle of projected efficiency to the production by natural selection of a type of society that is capable of holding its own in the present. It is important to notice that, though this efficiency is projected into the future, the process is in every age at work in the present. What took place in Rome is taking place to-day. The conflict is not really between nationalities, but between types of society. The world is being carried towards a complete ideal of tolerance, where there shall be "fair, open, and free rivalry of all the forces within the social consciousness—a rivalry in which the best organisations, the best methods, the best skill, the best abilities, the best government, and the best standards of action and of belief shall have the best of universal opportunity" (p. 387). The book is a powerful refutation of the materialistic interpretation of history by the evidence of history itself. Mr. Kidd has rescued history, by the emphasis he lays on the great principle of projected efficiency, from becoming subservient to the theories of Positivism.



1. THE GREENWICH ENTRANCE TO THE TUNNEL.

2. THE INTERIOR OF THE TUNNEL.

THE NEW THAMES TUNNEL BETWEEN GREENWICH AND MILLWALL.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.

The new tunnel under the Thames between Greenwich and Millwall was opened without ceremony on Aug. 2, a small fee, presented to the hospitals, being charged for admission tickets on the first two days. The whole length of the tunnel is 1217 feet, with an inside diameter of 11 feet. The entrances are furnished by circular shafts of 35 feet diameter, fitted with stairs and lifts. The tunnel is 60 feet below high-water level, and has taken three years to build.



1. THE MASKED SWIMMER IN THE WATER: THE METHOD OF REFRESHMENT.

2. HOLBEIN ABANDONING THE ATTEMPT OFF DOVER, AFTER ABOUT TWELVE HOURS IN THE WATER.

HOLBEIN'S ATTEMPT TO SWIM THE CHANNEL, JULY 31 AND AUGUST 1.

DRAWN BY P. FRENZENY FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY LANG NIEL.

THE APPROACH OF THE TWELFTH OF AUGUST.

DRAWN BY G. F. L. DOL.

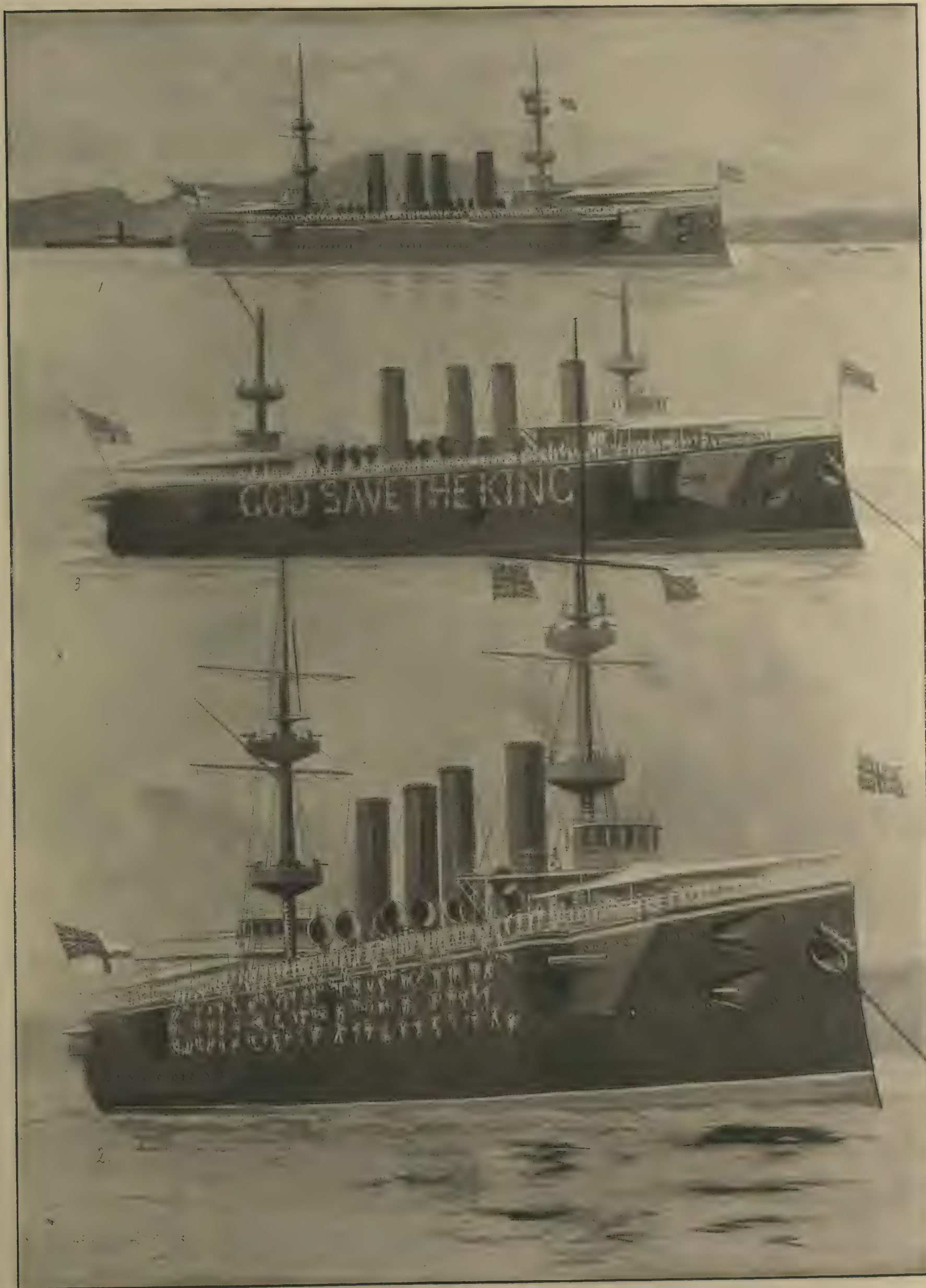


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, AUG. 9, 1902. - 214

BEFORE THE TWELFTH.—A CONTRAVENTION OF THE GAME LAWS: HAWK KILLING A GROUSE.

SAILORS AS A CORONATION DECORATION: A LIVING DEVICE ON H.M.S. "TERRIBLE."

DRAWN BY C. DE LACY FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY VICTOR JONES.



1. THE MEN LINING THE SHIP'S SIDE.

2. THE FORMATION OF THE LETTERS.

3. THE DEVICE COMPLETED.

PRACTISING FOR THE CORONATION AT HONG KONG,

The "Terrible," stationed at Hong Kong, adopted a unique method of decoration for June 26, 209 sailors forming the words "God Save the King" on the ship's side. The rapidity with which the work was done is little short of wonderful. Thirty-six seconds only elapsed between the first and last operations.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

BY DR. ANDREW WILSON.

A week or two gone by there was held in the Royal Botanic Gardens, London, a conference of a somewhat unique kind. This was the nature-study meeting, intended to promote a direct acquaintance with all the aspects which, for educational purposes, "this fine old world of ours" presents to view. The conference was opened by the Duchess of Devonshire, and the Duke delivered an interesting address commendatory of the objects of the meeting. There was a long list of speakers, including Lord Avebury, whom, by the way, I confess I am much more ready to identify by the name of Sir John Lubbock under which he made such a distinguished mark as a scientific investigator of the most ideal kind. A nature-study exhibition was also represented at the conference, and I observe that two St. Paul's school-boys—probably brothers, as they bear the same name, Dollman—obtained the Hibbert Prize for the best collection of natural objects.

All this is very gratifying to those who regard science as an important factor in the training of the young. I have never been one of those who have decried the classical side of education, for one's own early experiences must surely substantiate the opinion that a knowledge of Latin and Greek is a necessary outfit for understanding one's own tongue, and the language of science likewise, to say nothing of the part classics play regarded as an element in the historical development of the world. What we might contend for is less classics and more science, by reason of the superiority in training which the latter is calculated to give and afford. Of late years there has been a growing tendency on the part of educational authorities to encourage nature-study. They have at last opened their eyes to the fact that a habit of observation, and the power of drawing correct inferences from observations, is certain to be acquired by bringing the pupil face to face with natural objects, and by educating him in the art of noting accurately the varied features of the world in which he lives. This art becomes in time crystallised, as it were, and out of its practice are evolved habits of exactitude, care, and precision, such as form the basis of all success in the work of life which we are called upon to do "while it is yet called the day."

What is argued on behalf of science here, therefore, is simply that it possesses an educational value of high degree, such as can, besides, be acquired pleasantly, easily, cheaply, and without trouble in the course of the ordinary school-training. There can be no serious question of the value of habits of accurate thinking in any sphere of labour, as there is no doubt whatever of their lamentable absence generally throughout the world. We can test this latter assertion at will. Take the case of a visit to a picture-gallery. I do not say that even a Houdin, with a remarkable memory for details, could give an account of one half the pictures he might see; but inquire of the average mortal the details—a matter of observation—presented in two or three of the more notable art productions in the Academy, and note the amount of success he will attain. Present him with paper and pencil, and ask him to jot down a description of something or other he has lately seen, and mark the lack of correctness you will usually have to face.

In my teaching days—I trust they are not yet quite ended—I often remarked on the habit of students who, sitting down, say, to view a microscopic object, were asked to describe it. I know well the ordinary routine here. There is a vague glance usually; the lad thinks he has seen everything when in reality he has observed nothing. Then when you question him you find the results of a lack of the habit of accurate observation. Our friend of the picture-gallery is in the same boat. He thinks he has seen all that is to be noted in the picture when he has carried away only a dim, and usually incorrect, idea of the painting. It is this slipshod way of life that nature-study will correct. The boy who is taught to dissect a primrose properly, to note the arrangements of the flower-parts, and to realise what long-styled flowers are and what short-styled ones mean, has had a little training in the art of observation which, carried onwards, will make him a better workman, a more efficient servant, a more careful operative, and, I will add, a better man all round.

I have heard employers of labour complain bitterly of the want of accuracy prevalent in their junior hands especially. Mistakes, costing money and trouble to rectify, are made simply because there has been no training in their education enabling them to work with accuracy. Besides, where there has been no efficient education of the kind I argue for, there will be no incentive—and no power for that matter of it—to strike out new paths and to advance commerce and national interests. It is here that we see how technical instruction and nature-study are closely akin. They really belong to the one category of things, because they imply the same kind of education and accurate observation in the foundation of it all.

Lord Avebury struck a sympathetic note in his address when he alluded to the mental effect of the study of nature. "Nature never did betray the heart that loved her," sings Wordsworth. She does more than respect our confidence. She comforts us by mere contact with her moods, preaches contentment and teaches resignation. Long ago I read the late P. G. Hamerton's book, "The Intellectual Life." Therein are sentiments to be found that parallel those to which Lord Avebury gave expression. Nature-study takes us out of ourselves, and brings us face to face with a universe the contemplation of which imparts a sense of security and confers a feeling of a peace that, in a sense as truly as that spoken of from the pulpit, passeth understanding. When the dull days of life come, as come they do to all of us, and when the voice of discontent makes itself heard within us, we can turn to Nature, and there gain a consolation that no accident of life can lessen and no misfortune of existence take away.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to Chess Editor.

E J WINTER WOOD.—Quite sound, and marked for early insertion.
J BIDDLE.—In No. 1 there is no White King; and in No. 2 how can Knight go to Q 7th?
R H ANDREWS.—I. R takes K P, threatening R to Q 6th (double ch), is another solution to your problem.
R GORDON.—We do not publish problems in so many moves; it is rather a study in an ending than a problem.

C R S.—White must mate in the stipulated number of moves.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 3026 and 3027 received from J E (Valparaiso); of No. 3034 from Richard Burke (Teldeniya, Ceylon); of No. 3038 from T Colledge Halliburton (Jedburgh), G Lill (Gringley on Hill), and E L Southlands (Cheltenham); of No. 3039 from Edward J Sharpe, Frank W Atkinson (Crowthorne), T Colledge Halliburton, J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford), Alessandro Bolognini (Verona), J W (Campsie), and Alpha.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3040 received from G C B; Thomas Charlton (Clapham Park), Reginald Gordon, A H B, Edward J Sharpe, G Hughes, F G Pietersen, W A Lillico (Edinburgh), Doryman, T Roberts, W D Easton (Sunderland), Shadforth, Martin F, R Worters (Canterbury), H S Blandreth (Dinard), J F Moon, E J Winter Wood, F T S (Hampstead), Hereward, Charles Burnett, Alpha, R F Williamson, Rev. A Mays (Bedford), C E Perugini, and G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford).

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Game played between Messrs. F. VON ZEIPPEL (Stockholm) and L. ARNEGARD (Christiania).

(Ruy Lopez.)

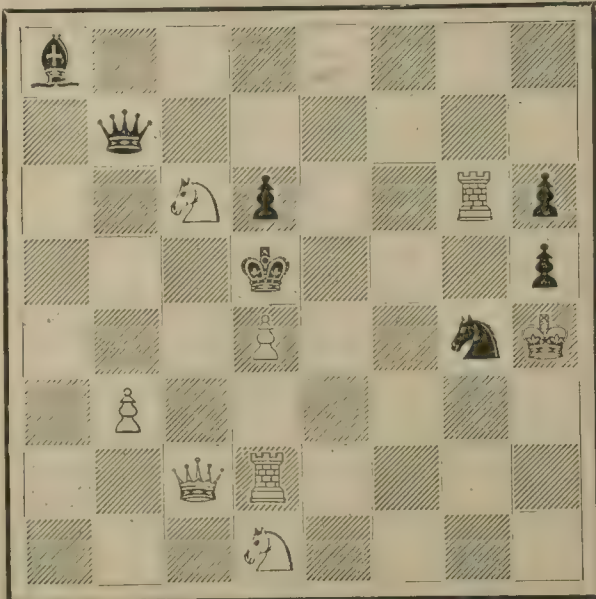
WHITE (Mr. Z.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. Z.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. P to K 5th	P to Q Kt 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. P takes P	R to B 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th	Kt to B 3rd	White threatened R takes B; and if Q takes Kt, B to B 4th wins. In another way the same idea is still carried out.	
4. Castles	B to K 2nd	20. R takes B	R takes R
5. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	21. B to B 4th	K to B sq
6. P to Q 4th	Kt to Q 2nd	22. B takes R	Q takes B
An awkward-looking move. It cannot be good to shut in the Queen's pieces so as to prevent his own development.			
7. Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes P	23. R to Q sq	R to Q sq
8. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt	24. Q to K 5th	Q to B 2nd
9. Q takes P	Castles	25. R to Q 3rd	R to Q 2nd
10. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	26. B to R 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
11. B to Kt 2nd	B to B 3rd	27. R to Q 2nd	Q to Kt 3rd
12. Kt takes B (ch)	Kt takes Kt	28. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes P
13. B to Q 3rd	B to K 3rd	29. B takes P	Q to B 3rd
14. Q to R sq	P to B 4th	30. R to K 2nd	Q to Kt 3rd
15. Q to B 3rd	Kt to K sq	31. Q to K 7th (ch)	R takes Q
16. P to K B 4th	P to B 4th	32. P to Q 7th	K to B 2nd
17. Q to R 4th	Q to Q 2nd	White mates in seven moves. An elegant finish to a game admirably conducted by White.	

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3039.—By J. PAUL TAYLOR.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to R 7th	Any move
2. Q to Kt sq	"
3. Mates.	"

PROBLEM No. 3042.—By F. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS BY TELEGRAPH.

Game played between Messrs. J. W. HAWES (Boston) and H. HELMS (Brooklyn).

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. Hawes).	BLACK (Mr. Helms).	WHITE (Mr. Hawes).	BLACK (Mr. Helms).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	excellent judgment all through, and Black gets no real opening.	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	17. Q to K 2nd	P to B 4th
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	18. P takes P (en pass.)	Q takes P
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd	19. Kt to Kt 5th	
5. P to Q 4th	Kt takes K P	The winning move; whether the Knight is captured or not appears immaterial.	
6. Castles	P to Q Kt 4th	19. P takes Kt	Kt takes Kt
7. B to Kt 3rd	P to Q 4th	20. P takes P (ch)	Q to B 3rd
8. P takes P	Kt to K 2nd	21. B takes P (ch)	K takes B
Traps abound in this variation, which does not appear good for Black. B to K 3rd would serve his purpose better.			
9. P to B 3rd	B to Kt 2nd	22. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
10. B to B 2nd	Kt to Kt 3rd	23. P to Kt 6th	R to B 3rd
11. Q Kt to Q 2nd	B to B 4th	24. Q to R 8th (ch)	K to B sq
12. Q to K 2nd	Kt to B 5th	25. Q to R 8th (ch)	K to K 2nd
13. Q to K sq		26. Q takes P (ch)	K to K 3rd
The Knight at B 5th is a source of weakness to Black. White threatens Kt takes Kt, and Black ought to have made more of the position.			
13. Kt to Kt 4th		27. R to K sq (ch)	K to B 4th
14. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt (B 5) to K 3	28. Q to R 6th	
15. P to R 4th	Kt takes Kt (ch)	28. A lively game.	
16. Kt takes Kt	Castles	29. K takes B	Q to B 4th (ch)
P to Q 5th looks threatening, but is answered by B to K 4th. White plays with			
30. B to K 3rd	Q to B sq	30. B to K 3rd	Q to B sq
31. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to K 3rd (ch)	31. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to Q 2nd
32. B to B 4th (ch)	K to Q 2nd	32. B to B 4th (ch)	Resigns.
33. Q to R 7th (ch)			

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THE EDUCATION OF OFFICERS.

BY HORACE WYNDHAM.

The recently issued report of the Committee which was appointed to inquire into the subject of the education of officers of the British Army does not reveal a very creditable state of things. Indeed, it would not be too much to say that, taken all round, the volume in question resolves itself into a serious indictment of the whole system as at present pursued, both at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. This is summarised in the observation that "the Committee are compelled to report that the evidence laid before them has brought out in the strongest light the grave fact that the military education of the junior officers in the Army is in a most unsatisfactory condition." It is also declared that "it is no uncommon thing to find officers unable to write a good letter or to draw up an intelligible report. The general trend of the evidence, in short, is to indicate that the early education of the young officer has not hitherto been conducted on proper lines."

In arriving at this decidedly uncomplimentary view of the intellectual standard of the commissioned ranks of the British Army, the Committee were anything but hasty. Before doing so, indeed, the members—consisting of such qualified experts as Mr. Akers Douglas, M.P. (President), Sir Michael Foster, the Rev. Dr. Warre, Colonel R. H. Jelf, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Hammersley, Captain A. H. Lee, M.P., and Mr. F. W. Walker—held forty-one sittings and put 9090 questions to seventy-three witnesses. Among those examined on the subject were Earl Roberts, Sir Evelyn Wood, a large number of commanding officers of battalions, and several civilian educational authorities.

The chief matter for disapproval in respect of the system at Sandhurst and Woolwich seems to be that of the entrance examinations. Candidates are permitted to take up so many subjects as they like, but it is practically impossible for them to possess more than a smattering of knowledge in the majority of them. In several instances, indeed, cadets have qualified although they have scored less than 20 per cent. of the marks allotted to certain of the subjects set for examination. The authorities apparently rely on these candidates making up their deficiency whilst under instruction. This airy confidence, however, is abundantly proved to have been misplaced, as the passing-out examinations have clearly shown.

The system on which is arranged the curriculum at Sandhurst is anything but a well-chosen one. It is far too theoretical, and a great deal of valuable time is devoted to subjects that might well be regarded as of secondary importance from a military point of view. For example, no provision is made for giving instruction in musketry, and only two hours a week are available for the study of modern languages. Then in tactics—perhaps the most important subject of all for an officer to concern himself with—but 450 marks are allotted out of a total of 3800 at the examinations held at the end of each term, while 40 per cent. of the time devoted to this essentially outdoor subject is spent in the class-rooms. It is not to be wondered at, accordingly, that our officers are apt to become "paper" tacticians, if tacticians at all.

Much the same disproportion to their value is observable in connection with the other military subjects—topography and engineering—included in the instructional curriculum. Practical work in these is largely subordinated to theoretical work, and the cadets are tested in their knowledge of these important branches by means of written answers to questions, instead of by showing what they are able to do in the field. The officer who can take a spade and construct a shelter-trench or some simple piece of fortification is surely more useful in time of war than he who can only draw one on a sheet of paper and write a technical description of it. This is a point which does not seem to have been grasped at its true worth by those who drew up the syllabus obtaining at Sandhurst.

The supervision of the system under which the instruction is carried out is also declared to be inadequate. There is, it seems, pressing need for a "Director of Studies," and it is further remarked there is no guarantee of the efficiency of the training staff. Out of actual working hours, too, the professors and their charges do not come into contact. The insubordinate spirit which was recently manifested among some of the cadets (a number of them breaking out of their quarters and creating a disturbance in a neighbouring village) is in all probability attributable to this lack of proper supervision. To secure this it is imperative that the civilian element should be eliminated, and that the instructional staff should be composed solely of military officers, selected for their ability to maintain discipline as well as to teach.

With regard to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich (in which institution are trained the engineering and artillery branches), the Committee express themselves as being fairly well satisfied. In certain particulars, however, there seems to be a good deal of room for improvement, and these the Committee have not failed to recognise. They urge, for example, the inclusion of military history in the curriculum, and the discontinuance thereof of French and German. The reason for this latter recommendation is that the cadets have to show a sound knowledge in one of these languages at the entrance examination, and, therefore, that the time devoted to them afterwards ought to be more profitably employed.

In summing up the whole question of the military education of candidates for commissions in the British Army, the Committee make a number of recommendations the carrying into effect of which will, they consider, have a beneficial result. Prominent among the reforms they ask for is the substitution of one general examination for Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Militia competitors alike, in place of the three separate ones that are now in force. They also urge the necessity of extending the course at Sandhurst to two years, and of raising the standard of disqualification for a commission at the end of the period to 50 per cent. in each subject, and to 60 per cent. in the aggregate. Altogether, the recommendations they feel called upon to make are fifteen in number. It is to be earnestly hoped that at least a proportion of them will be adopted without delay.



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Extract from a letter received from MAJOR-GENERAL BADEN-POWELL, referring to "The Elliman First Aid Book."—"South African Constabulary.—Johannesburg, Feb. 12, 1902.—I cannot tell you how greatly I appreciate your kindness in sending this liberal supply of your very practical and concise vade mecum of Horse and Cattle management. It will, I am convinced, be of the greatest value to the Troop Officers of the Constabulary throughout the New Territories, and I am supplying each of them with a copy."

LADIES' PAGES.

Though the Coronation is actually to take place now, everybody has seemed as much occupied about their going away from town as usual at this time of year. It is stated that whereas six hundred members of the House of Commons had applied for seats in the Abbey for the original date, the number wishing for them now is little over a third of that first named. The streets are not to be again decorated, except, of course, by flags that people may hang out of their own windows; but the masts and other decorations will not be repeated. Unfortunately, the expense was very great, as previously planned. To adorn St. James's Street so beautifully, with its garlands of pink and white flowers from which hung the white dove of peace, had cost, apart from the decorations on the houses, fifteen hundred pounds. It was very effective, and one is sorry that the King and Queen will not have the same outward show of welcome again. But it is the King's own wish that no more should be spent on general decorations, and the whole thing will be on a smaller and quieter scale, as befits the feelings that so stern a lesson as we have had must arouse in all hearts, and most of all in those of the personages most nearly concerned.

No fewer than thirteen amendments to the Education Bill, all directed towards securing that women, married and single, should be eligible to serve on the proposed new school managing bodies, were placed on the notice paper of the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour shortened the discussion by at once stating the Government's acceptance of the principle, and promising that it should be set forth in unquestionable terms that women were entitled to serve. He refused, however, to make it compulsory for a certain proportion of the members of every Board to be women. As the new Bill places it out of the power of the public to return women directly to the Boards, and those who have the indirect election in their hands will none of them be women, it is certain that the proportion of women members will be very small unless the election of some on each Board is made obligatory.

Earl Beauchamp was beginning to be looked upon as one of the confirmed bachelors of the present fashion, but he seems to have fallen properly in love at last, for he told his tenantry, in response to their address congratulating him on his marriage to Lady Lettice Grosvenor, that when they knew his bride better they would realise that his marriage with her was the best deed ever done in the history of his house. Lord Beauchamp was Governor of New South Wales for some time—one of the youngest men who ever held so important a position, as well as a bachelor—his sister, Lady Mary Lygon, the Lady-in-Waiting to the Princess of Wales, serving as the lady of his house over there. Lady Lettice is a sister of the present Duke of Westminster, and his Grace gave her away. The wedding dress was extremely beautiful, being in the Empire style, but finished by an outstanding



TRAVELLING DRESS WITH NEW COAT.

wired collar of Venetian rose point-lace at the back of the head. The yoke-bodice was of Brussels lace, and the skirt portion of the underdress was of lace embroidered richly in silver. The train was hung from the shoulders, and was of silver-embroidered lace arranged over white satin. A lace veil was worn beneath a wreath of orange-blossom, myrtle, and jessamine. The bridesmaids' gowns were also white, of glacé silk draped with silver-embroidered net, and their heads were adorned with wreaths of jessamine and tulle veils.

Another fashionable and pretty wedding was that of Lady Eleanor Howard, sister of the Earl of Suffolk, with Major the Hon. Lionel Byng, brother of the Earl of Strathford. Lady Eleanor's wedding gown of white satin was trimmed with a deep fichu of old Brussels lace, the long ends of which fell to the feet over the front of the dress, while the train of soft white silk was almost completely draped by the same variety of lace, and was distinguished by being fastened on at the end with a large cluster of white roses, orange-blossoms, and trails of green leaves. The train was carried by two little girls in white gauze Green-away frocks with deep pink sashes, over which were long coats of white point d'esprit net, fixed on with large clusters of pink roses on the bosom; on their heads the little maidens wore wreaths of oak-leaves and acorns. The elder maids, two of whom were Lady Audrey Buller's daughters by her first marriage with an uncle of the present bride, were similarly attired. The bride's going-away dress was of pale grey voile over pink, with a white hat trimmed with pink roses.

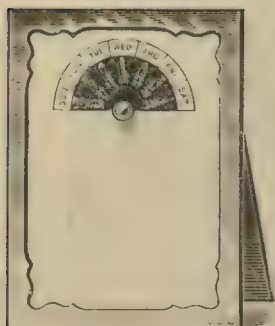
From the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, Mrs. Crawford, comes an interesting account of how a family of rich people devoted their wealth to promoting art, chiefly by forming a fine art collection for the public service; while among other plans for the same end they encouraged the frequent visits of children who were learning to draw to the country and forests round about Paris, within a moderate radius, as a means of artistic cultivation. These good people were two brothers and a sister of the name of Dutuit. The sister was the custodian of the art collection that was formed by them all; she catalogued it, and devoted her whole energies to its perfection. It is no common collection, but a gathering of gems, including paintings by masters like Rembrandt, priceless illuminated manuscripts, bronzes, medals, and china. It was all bought for the public benefit ultimately, and by mutual agreement of the trio. Mdlle. Dutuit is credited with having declined many offers of marriage in order to devote herself to the collection which was to make better artist-artisans of her countrymen and women in the future.

In speaking of the development of the artistic abilities of the masses, the actual painting of pictures is not necessarily meant by the French. If they are—and who can doubt it?—the most artistic manufacturers of all that

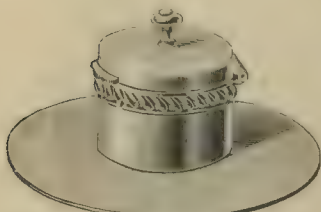
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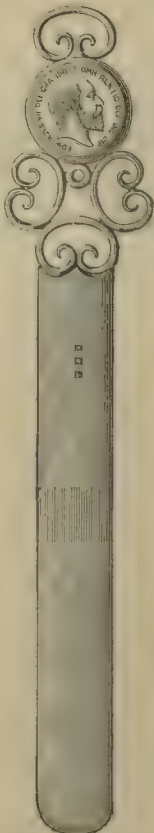


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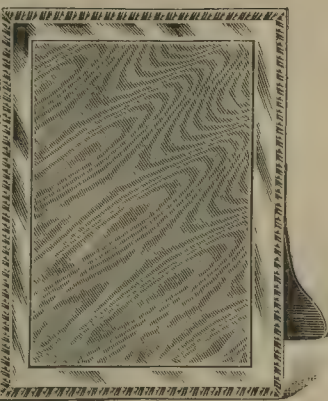


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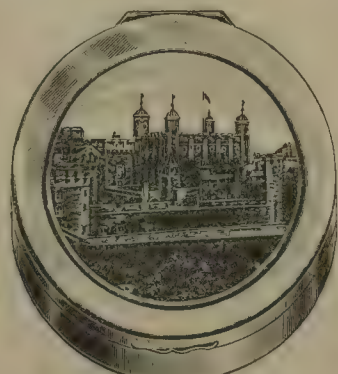
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is light and graceful and pretty, the best pattern-designers and most elegant workmen in all detail, that is but a part of their general artistic ability, and that, again, is largely the result of their national appreciation of the truth that the artistic taste can be cultivated. Although we have begun to do a little in the way of artistic trade-teaching, we are still very far behind the French. We are backward both in the number and in the planning of our art-technical schools. One of our American critics, a lady sent over to Europe by an Aesthetic Culture Society specially to study this subject, has reported that "the English trade schools teach good workmanship but poor art"; and she added that, "in France the best artists are engaged to develop the artistic qualities in the young people. It is no use to talk of the innate taste of the French; it is only 'innate' because it has been so generally cultivated." If this is true of the French young men, it is doubly so of the girls. In London the County Council technical schools have a rule that only persons actually apprenticed to or engaged in a business shall be permitted to attend the art-technical classes in that subject. I believe this is a fruit of trades unionism; but anyhow, it often shuts out girls who are not, because they cannot be, already engaged in the trades in question. There is none of that in France. On the contrary, even before there were the present Government arrangements, many of the great trade associations had provided for the technical teaching of girls in artistic trades. The silk manufacturers long ago started an "Atelier de Dévidage de Soie"; the goldsmiths and silversmiths had one called "Ecole de Dessin et de Modelage"; and the brass and copper manufacturers a similar "Ecole pour les Industries des Metaux Communs." All these were started to give scope and training to the artistic abilities of women of the artisan class; and it is more for the same sort of study than for actual picture-making that the Duruit bequest is intended. If we are to hold our own, we shall have to take hints in such matters from the other nations of Europe as well as from the United States.

Reverting to the obligation on women who would study to be in the trade beforehand, is it generally known that a like regulation prevents women from competing for the King's Prize at Bisley? The competition is confined to "efficients" in recognised Volunteer corps, so that before a lady could shoot in that competition she would have to raise and equip and get recognition for a woman's Volunteer corps. But for this regulation a woman might perchance carry off the blue ribbon of the butts. Miss Leale, of Guernsey, shooting a few years ago in a Bisley competition, made fifty-nine, as against the highest and winning score of sixty-six; and Miss Annie Oakley is one of the finest shots in the world. By the way, is the daughter of General Lucas Meyer, who has come to England with her father, the "Maggie Meyer" of whom Mr. Bennet Burleigh told us, who went on commando, being one of the best shots of her nation? Her name was found marked on her bandolier when she, with her comrades, were "stalked" in

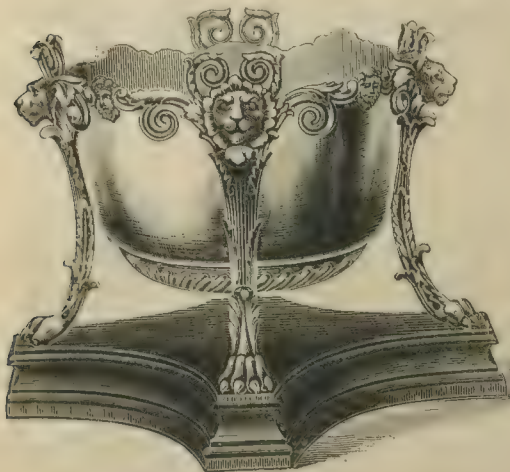


USEFUL GOWN FOR TRAVELLING.

November 1901 by our mounted infantry, and just managed to escape by abandoning their tents and all their belongings.

Plain and simple headgear prevails at Cowes, and is both most comfortable and most becoming. It is indispensable for rest and ease in travelling, too, to wear light and, if possible, soft headgear. Felt is sometimes the best wear, but a nice straw wins most suffrages. Nevertheless, for those women who are actually going cruises in yachts felt holds its own. A hat of grey felt is much liked, the light tint seeming to suit the sunshine. A white satin band with two quills is a very much favoured style. There are many black felts, too, with a touch of colour, especially red or orange, given by the quills or ribbons. Of course the peaked cap is patronised largely as the most workmanlike. The Queen wears it, and it suits her to perfection, but it is not becoming to many faces. White piqué sailor hats are a fashion that finds some favour, while the ubiquitous sailor in straw is best suited to young girls. The tam-o'-shanter in plaid woollen is another peculiarly girlish fashion, most becoming to some gay little faces. The "tammy" does very nicely with a snub nose, I observe, and it is not everything that suits that peculiarly English variety of prettiness—for it is pretty, the "nose tip-tilted like a flower," I declare. Soft angora wool is used for "tammies," and they have the great virtue of sticking on in a wind. They should be trimmed only with a quill and a cairngorm brooch or an eagle's claw.

Travelling dresses are the subject of our Illustrations, the loose coats having the advantage of being very comfortable. This is an all-important matter to consider. In long days of railway constraint, it is indispensable to be at ease; the fidget of the continuous noise and vibration is enough to weary a delicate nervous system, without any stiff or uncomfortable costume. Under such a loose coat as is shown in our sketches there should be worn a light-weight blouse—silk of the washing variety for choice, but batiste or print if more convenient. It is frequently far warmer on the Continent than in our humid, sea-girt isle. If we start from England in a warm dress that is here only just comfortable, we run the risk of real suffering from being overheated during our journey on the other side of the Channel. Therefore we make a mistake if we do not provide for lessening the heat of the attire at will, as by slipping off a coat and travelling in a blouse. The more original of the two designs shown is that one which has a deep collar and the revers turned out, faced with lace and bands of dark corded silk. It is made in a light fancy tweed, and is finished with a black silk scarf at the throat. The hat is of felt bound and trimmed with corded silk, finished by a quill. The other coat is simply trimmed with strappings and stitched; the hat is trimmed with velvet and a quill. Dark grey, medium brown, beige, and a pepper-and-salt mixture are favourable colours for travelling; tweeds, alpacas, and soft silk-and-wool fancy mixtures are the best materials, as they do not crush easily.—FILOMENA.



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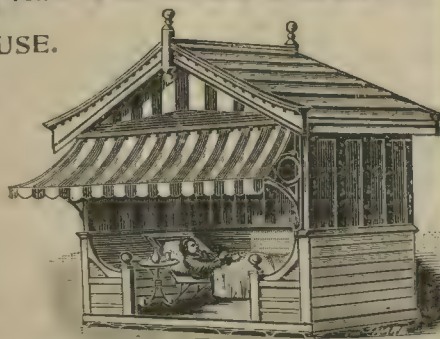
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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

At the Thanksgiving Service in Peterborough Cathedral many expressions of regret were to be heard at the absence of Bishop Carr Glyn. He is now staying at Walmer Castle, lent him by Lord Salisbury. He is able to sign the most important documents, but has appointed the Rev. L. J. Percival to act as his private chaplain and secretary during the time of his recovery. Mr. Percival is an old friend, as he was a curate at St. Mary Abbot's during Bishop Carr Glyn's incumbency, and is still on the staff of that church.

Bishop Gore has purchased Lansdowne House, Worcester, as an episcopal residence. It is a handsome, large building, and is within easy reach of two railway stations.

The Bishop of Rochester has been staying for several weeks in his cathedral city, and his sermons in various churches in the neighbourhood have been much appreciated.

Dr. Gibson, Vicar of Leeds, will conduct a day of devotion for the clergy of the diocese of Rochester on Sept. 23. The meetings will be held at Dartmouth House, Blackheath.

The Rev. Charles E. Osborne, who is to write the "Life of Father Dolling," was closely associated with him during his years at St. Agatha's, Landport. In his "Ten Years in a Portsmouth Slum," Mr. Dolling told how he himself was sadly deficient in theological learning, and how Mr. Osborne arranged to read theology with him every morning. A striking portrait of the Vicar of Seghill appeared in this year's Academy.

The Bishop of Southwark has been so closely occupied during the last two years in connection with the new Bishopric Bill and the heavy work of his diocese, that he has been unable to take a complete holiday. He has been suffering from constant tiredness, and his medical adviser has now insisted on his taking a short rest on the

accounts of the C.M.S. Two new Vice-Presidents of the society are the Rev. the Earl of Chichester and the Right Rev. E. F. Every, Bishop of the Falkland Islands.

Dr. Caleb Scott, chairman of the Congregational Union, has been spending several weeks at Crief, and has derived much benefit from his visit. He is preparing his autumnal address for the Glasgow meetings, to which Scottish Congregationalists are looking forward with the keenest interest. V.

At a moment when the greatest of all State functions is afoot, those desirous of information as to the conduct of the chief departments of the realm will find it useful to refer to Mr. Frederick Wicks' "British Constitution and Government." The work contains a description of the way in which the laws of England are made and administered, together with an account of the duties of the chief officers in every department of the State. The book has, besides, a technical interest from the fact that the

type from which the 160 pages have been printed was produced by the Wicks rotary type-casting machine, the invention of the author, at the rate of 1000 types per minute.

Mr. T. H. Roberts, 158, Fleet Street, who has for the past five years done much to aid the needy survivors of the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, is earnestly appealing for subscriptions to enable him to carry on his good work. In two months Mr. Roberts recently paid out £88, and received in the same time 7s. 10d. The need for more subscribers is obvious.



THE NEW MILITARY ACADEMY AT POTSDAM.

Continent. The Bishops of Manchester and Ely will also be away from England until September.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Temple have been staying in their cathedral city, and have now returned to town for the Coronation. The Archbishop of York and Mrs. MacLagan came from Bishophorpe for the ceremony.

Over £10,031 has been already promised, or paid, as a result of the Dean of Peterborough's appeal for funds to clear off the adverse balance of £27,603 in the 1901-92

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M. EMIL FUCHS, M.V.O. designed
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Reverse

DESCRIPTION — The obverse depicts a fallen soldier clasp the British flag, while an angel attends his dying moments and crowns him with laurel. — Upon the reverse is seen the Goddess of War sheathing her sword and the British troops marching towards Table Bay.

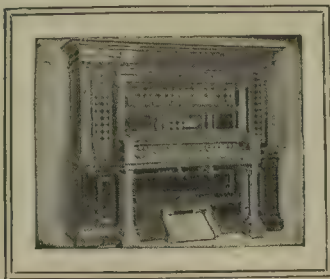
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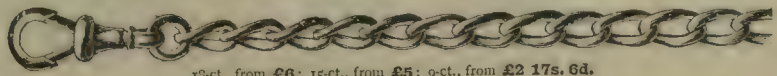
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 8, 1892), with three codicils (dated May 11, 1899; Dec. 18, 1900; and Jan. 30, 1902), of Miss Clara Squire, of 160, Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, who died on March 25, has been proved by Edmund Burnard Squire and Frederick Beaumont Morgan, the executors, the value of the estate being £133,718. The testatrix bequeaths £10,500 to Isabella Clara Squire; £2000 to the children of the Rev. Henry Squire; £3000 to George Frederick Squire; £1000 to Millicent Squire; £2000 to the children of John William Squire; £2000 to the daughters of Herbert Squire; £1000 each to Mrs. Eliza Tritton and Miss Caroline Squire; and other small legacies. On the decease of Millicent Squire she further bequeaths £100 each to Charing Cross Hospital, the National Life-Boat Institution, the Cancer Hospital, Brompton, the Middlesex Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, and the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic; £200 each to the Westminster General Dispensary, the Clergy Orphan Homes, and the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation; £2000 to the children of Mr. and Mrs. Ross; £2000 to Mrs. Georgina Squire; and £500 to Isabella Clara Squire. The residue of her property she leaves to Herbert Upton Squire and George Frederick Squire.

The will (dated March 8, 1894), with a codicil (dated June 13, 1902), of Mr. Joseph Friend Bell, of Broom Villa, Fulham, S.W., who died on June 19, was proved on July 28 by Mrs. Adelaide Bell, one of the executors, the value of the estate being £110,311. The testator leaves all his property, upon trust, for his wife during her life or widowhood, and then in

equal shares for his children, and the issue of any deceased child.

The will (dated Dec. 7, 1900), with a codicil (dated December 1901), of Mr. Walter Charles Parker, of The Steyne, Bournemouth, and formerly of the Stock Exchange, who died on March 11, was proved on July 23 by Edmund Arthur Smith, Harry Claude Boyle, and Mark Roche, the executors, the value of the estate being £101,551. The testator gives £1000 to his wife; £200 each to his executors; an annuity of £200 to Rebecca Heath Evans; annuities of £25 each to Alice Mary Webb and Moline Bryer, and £15 each to Alice Elizabeth Wright and Mary Moody; and legacies to servants. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife for life. On her decease he gives the following annuities—namely, £100 each to his executors during the continuance of the trusts of his will; £100 to Rebecca Heath Evans; £300 to Isabella Slee; £200 to Edith Mary Baker; £300 to Edmund Arthur Smith; £200 to Mark Roche; £50 each to Mary Arabella Bryer and Moline Bryer; and £50 each to Alice Mary Webb, Frank Palmer, and Richard John Palmer. The ultimate residue he leaves to the children of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Maria Paine.

The will (dated June 7, 1899), with two codicils (dated April 19, 1901, and April 29, 1902), of Mrs. Mary Ann Naylor-Leyland, of Nantclwyd, Ruthin, who died on June 15, widow of Colonel Tom Naylor-Leyland, was proved on July 26 by Christopher John Leyland and Francis Robert Anderton, the executors, the value of the estate being £77,514. Under the provisions of the will of her husband, she appoints the premises in

Knightsbridge now occupied by the London and County Bank to her grandson George Vyvyan Naylor-Leyland; and other property to her granddaughters Mary Eleonora Chetwynd and Amelie Mary Chetwynd. The testatrix gives the property called Brynffynon to her said grandson, and a sum of £3000 is to be expended in repairing and decorating it; £100 each to her executors; and her jewels, personal articles, and wines to her two granddaughters. Her property in Wales is to follow the trusts of the Welsh property mentioned in her husband's will, and she gives to the person who shall succeed thereto the arrears of rent and all the furniture, etc. The residue of her property she leaves, upon trust, for her two granddaughters.

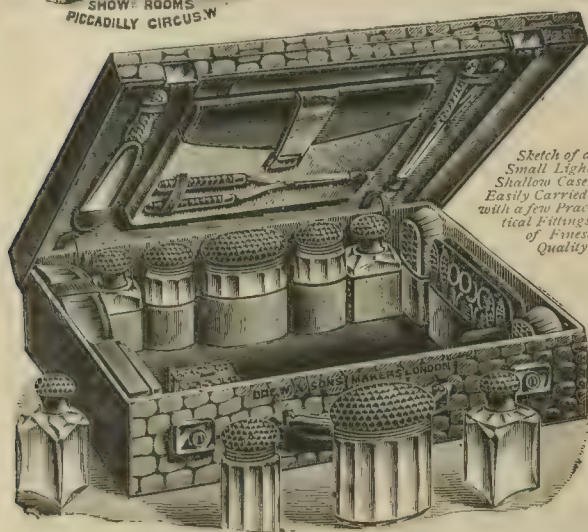
The will (dated June 5, 1895), with two codicils (dated June 23, 1899, and Jan. 9, 1900), of Mr. Vincent Stuckey, J.P., D.L., of Hill House, Langport, Somerset, until lately chairman of Stuckey's Banking Company, who died on Jan. 20, has been proved by Mrs. Mary Stuckey, the widow, the surviving executor, the value of the estate being £42,856. The testator gives the cash in the house and rents and dividends due to him, and a life policy, to his wife. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife for life, and then for his two daughters, Mrs. Phyllis Julia Pinney and Mrs. Olive Mary Gundry.

The will (dated Dec. 7, 1901) of Mr. Charles Ackerley Winnifred Chichester, of Milton Lodge, Gillingham, Dorset, who died on May 31, was proved on July 25 by Miss Mary Constance Chichester, the widow, Major George Adrian Porter, and William Frederick Brabant, the executors, the value of the estate being £48,470. The testator gives £5300 and his household effects to his



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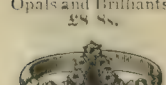
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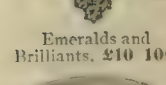
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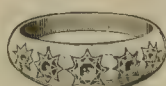
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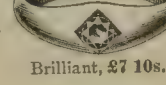
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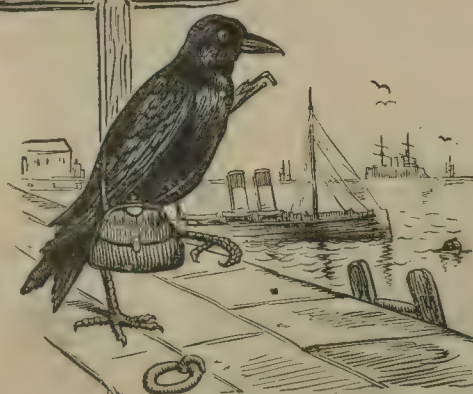
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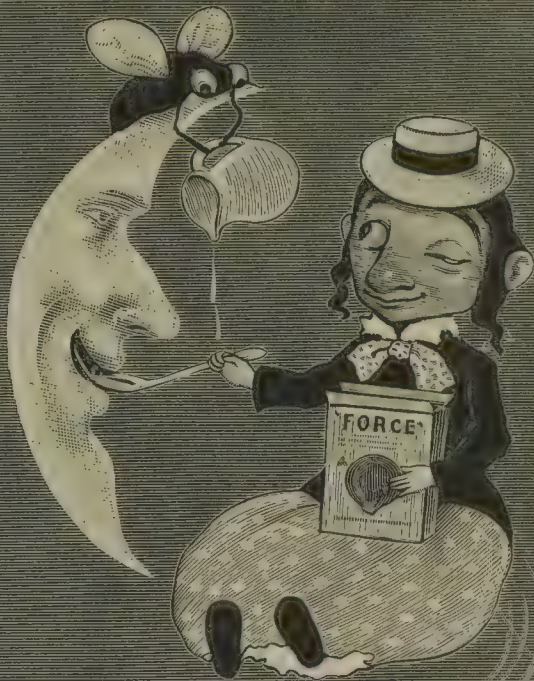
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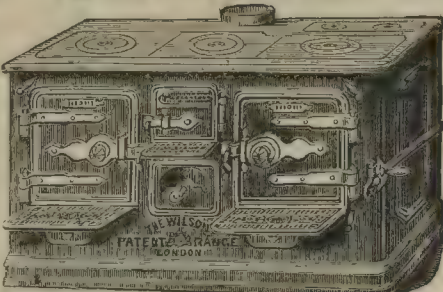
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wife; £2000 to his son Reginald; £2000 to his daughter Winifred; £100 to the Exeter Eye Infirmary; £100 to his brother Arthur Chamberlayne Chichester; £50 each to his nieces Eleanor and Frances Chichester; £50 each to his nephews Arthur Elliott and Charles Ackerley Chichester; £100 to William Frederick Brabant; £50 to Major Porter; his farms and lands at Sanghall, Chester, to his wife for life, and then for his son Reginald; and a few small legacies. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, to pay the income thereof to his wife for her life or widowhood, or of one half thereof in the event of her again marrying, and subject thereto for his children in equal shares, his son Reginald bringing into account £4500, the value of the farms at Chester.

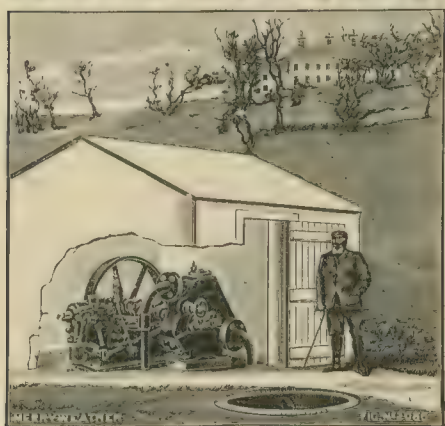
The will (dated May 24, 1890), with two codicils (dated Nov. 13, 1891, and March 11, 1896), of Mr. John Wardlaw,

J.P., D.L., of 43, Dover Street, Piccadilly, who died on June 9, was proved on July 17 by Sir Henry Arthur White, the acting executor, the value of the estate being £30,600. The testator bequeaths the portraits of the Waldegrave family to William Hervey, Francis Hervey, and Miss Frances Boyle; his household furniture to his niece, Mrs. Geraldine Gillanders; £250 to his executor; and £250 and his horses and saddles to his groom, David Wilby. The residue of his property is to be held, upon trust, for his late wife's sister, Lady Ida Anna Waldegrave, for life, and at her death he gives £5000 to his nephew, George Lake Wardlaw; £1000 to Mrs. Geraldine Gillanders; £1000 between William Hervey, Francis Hervey, and Miss Boyle; and the ultimate residue to the children of his deceased brother, Major James Wardlaw.

The will (dated Feb. 23, 1884), with five codicils (dated

May 13, 1884; Nov. 15, 1889; June 1, 1890; April 28, 1891; and Nov. 30, 1900), of the Hon. Emily Mary, Dowager Marchioness of Hertford, of Brooklands, Westcott, Dorking, who died on June 24, was proved on July 25 by the Marquis of Hertford, the son, and Henry David Erskine, the son-in-law, the value of the estate being £12,396. The testatrix bequeaths £850 to her daughter Lady Florence Catherine Blunt; her furniture, plate, jewels, horses and carriages to her daughter Lady Horatia Erskine; £100 to the Girls' Friendly Society; £100 to her maid, Mrs. Carr; and £50 to Miss Emily Fitch. The residue of her property she leaves, as to one third, upon trust, for the three sons of her deceased son Lord Albert Charles Seymour, and one third each to her sons Lord Victor Alexander Seymour and Lord Ernest James Seymour.

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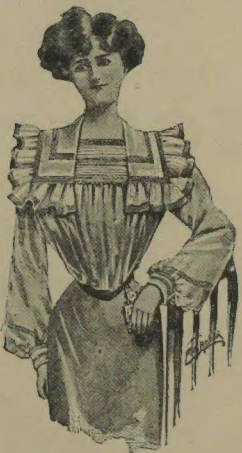
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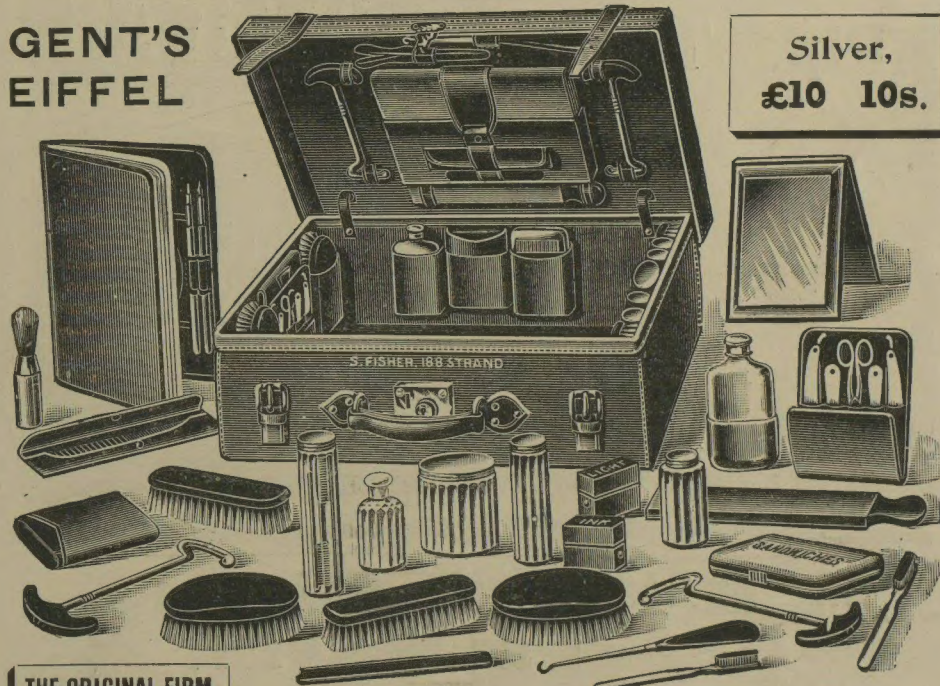
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The Coronation Ceremony: A Historical Account.

HAD the Coronation of Edward VII. taken place on June 26, the order of ceremony would have differed very little from that which has obtained at the crownings of English Sovereigns from



RICHARD I. DELIVERING HIS CROWN TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

See "The Illustrated London News" Coronation Record Number.

time immemorial. The prescribed form is, indeed, one of the most remarkable heritages of the nation, and, as the best popular account (that of *The Illustrated London News* Record) remarks, "it has been guarded with the most jealous conservatism, and has been preserved almost intact through religious reforms and political revolutions." Considerations of time, however, led to the omission of the First Oblation and the Commandments from the Coronation Order drawn up for June 26, but owing to his Majesty's unfortunate illness, it was found necessary still further to curtail the ceremony, and to omit the Litany and the sermon. The opening solemnity of Recognition also has been curtailed in order to save the Monarch undue fatigue. The Record we have just mentioned contains a minute pictorial description of the entire Coronation Order treated from a historical point of view, but at the same time with strict reference to the Coronation of Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra.



THE CORONATION BANQUET OF HENRY IV.

See "The Illustrated London News" Coronation Record Number.

In earlier times the ceremony proper began two days before the actual crowning by the Sovereign's formally installing himself at the Tower. The same evening he made Knights of the Bath, a creation first mentioned in Froissart's description of Henry the Fourth's Coronation. The next day the King went in solemn procession to Westminster Palace, and this pageant was maintained with few exceptions until the Coronation of Charles II., when it was celebrated for the last time. The procession of James I., curiously enough, was postponed, not on account of the Sovereign's illness, but because of a national sickness, for the plague was raging in London at the time.

On the night following the procession, the Sovereign kept vigil at Westminster, and was instructed in the forthcoming ceremonies by the Dean of the Abbey, or in Catholic times by the Abbot of Westminster. Shortly after his arrival at the Palace, the Sovereign was "served of the voyde," a mixture of spiced wine, after which he was expected to continue fasting until he received the Communion during the Coronation service of the ensuing day. Early on the morning of his Coronation the King proceeded to Westminster Hall, where he sat in state upon the King's Bench. On a table before him were placed the Regalia, the parts of which were solemnly delivered to the noblemen who were to bear them in



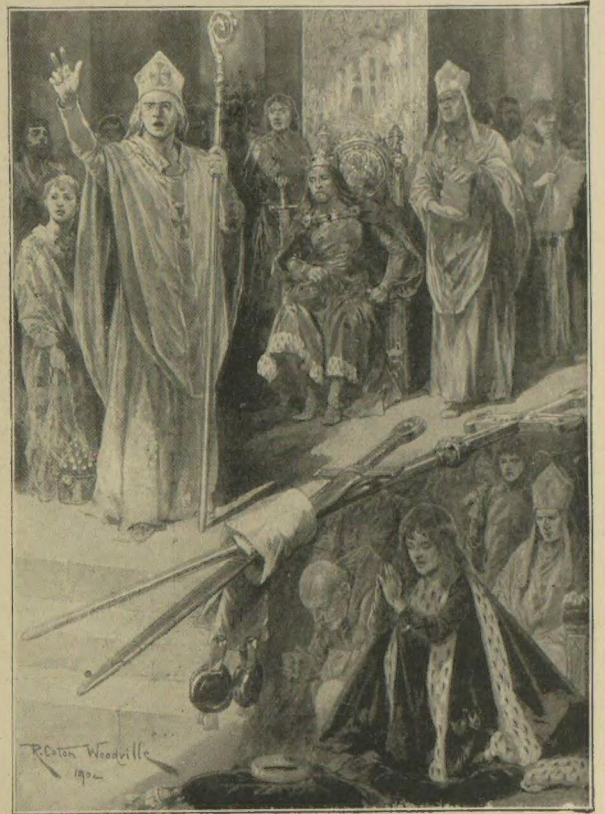
THE BOY KING RICHARD II. BORNE EXHAUSTED FROM HIS CORONATION.

See "The Illustrated London News" Coronation Record Number.

procession to the Abbey. Since the Coronation of George IV. the procession from the Hall to the Abbey has been discontinued, and the Regalia is now deposited and distributed in the Jerusalem Chamber. When the Sovereign's procession has passed up the nave through the choir, the Monarch takes his place beside a chair near the south-east corner of the space under the lantern, and is there solemnly presented to the people by the Archbishop of Canterbury. This ceremony symbolises the constitutional theory that the British Sovereign, although hereditary, is at the same time elective, and can reign only by the consent of the people. The Archbishop accordingly challenges the congregation with the words: "I here present to you King Edward, the undoubted King of this realm, wherefore all you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?" Had the Coronation gone forward as originally arranged, this ancient ceremony would have been performed four times—at the north, east, south and west sides of the "theatre," as the platform upon which the King is enthroned is called, but in order to relieve King Edward of unnecessary fatigue, it was arranged that the Archbishop should pronounce the challenge only once. The ceremony of Prostration, now discontinued, immediately followed the

Recognition. The First Oblation, which continued until Queen Victoria's time, came next in order.

The next stage of the service was occupied by the Litany, which was shortened by about one half for



THE ARCHBISHOP'S ORATION AT THE CROWNING OF JOHN AND THE LITANY AT THE CROWNING OF HENRY III.

See "The Illustrated London News" Coronation Record Number.

June 26, and has now been omitted altogether. The sermon, during which his Majesty would have sat on the south side of the altar wearing his Cap of Estate, has been entirely omitted, but the ceremonial of the Oath, which is next in order, is too important to bear omission or curtailment.

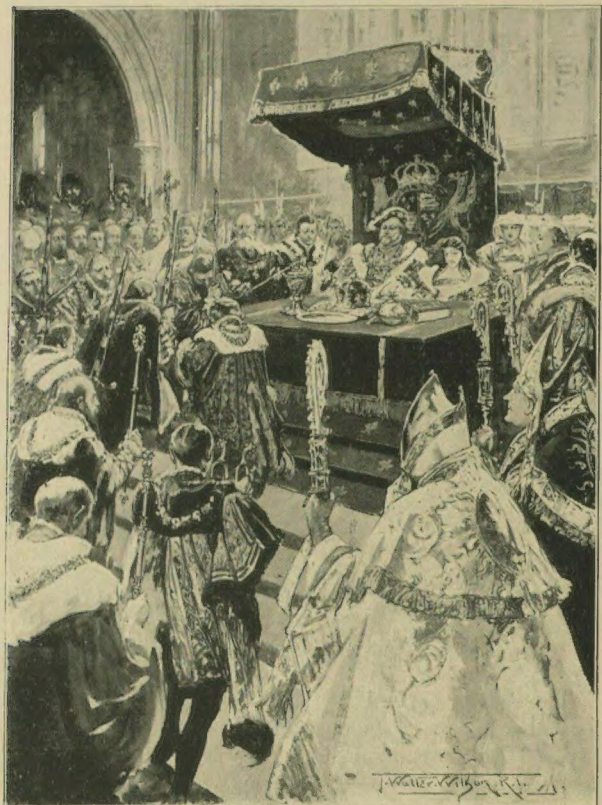
The ceremony which follows, that of Anointing, is the most sacred and significant rite of the whole Coronation Order. Unction is the most ancient form of sacring a King, and has intrinsically more value than the actual putting on of the Crown. During the rite Handel's Coronation anthem, "Zadok the Priest," composed for the coronation of George II., is sung by the choir, and the King, returning to the altar, is divested of his crimson Parliamentary robes. The older rubric prescribed that the King should be anointed on the palms of his hands, on his breast, in the middle of his back, on his two shoulders, on his elbows, and on his head; but since the time of



THE SPURS AND SWORD PRESENTED TO HENRY VI.

See "The Illustrated London News" Coronation Record Number.

William IV. the Sovereign has been anointed only on the head and hands. A return, however, has been made to the anointing on the breast in the



THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE REGALIA AT THE CORONATION OF HENRY VIII.

See "The Illustrated London News" Coronation Record Number.

Order for Edward VII. This elaborate anointing led to the adoption of a special undervest, and Fuller tells us that Charles I. was anointed in his hose and doublet of white satin, with ribbons on the arms and shoulders to open them. While the ceremony is proceeding the Monarch sits in King Edward's historic chair in the middle of the sanctuary, and over his Majesty four Knights of the Garter hold a rich silken pall.

In earlier Coronations two curious garments the Colobium Sindonis and the Supertunica, were at this point placed upon the Sovereign. Over these was put the sword-belt, and this act led up to the investing with the Spurs and Sword. Formerly the Spurs were buckled on, but as this led to great inconvenience and entanglement with the Monarch's flowing robes, the Lord Great Chamberlain simply touches his Majesty's heel with the emblems and sends them back to the altar. The lord who carries the Sword of State now delivers it to the Lord Chamberlain, and receives from him another sword in a scabbard of purple velvet. This is delivered to the Archbishop, who lays it upon the altar, where it is blessed. Then the Archbishop,

assisted by the Archbishop of York and the other Bishops, delivers the Sword into the King's right hand. His Majesty holds the weapon while the Primate pronounces the words of delivery. Thereafter the Sword is girt about the King by the Lord Great Chamberlain, and the Primate exhorts him.

This ceremony ended, the King offers his sword at the altar, and the peer who first received it redeems it, for its price, from the altar. It is then delivered to the same official, who carries it naked before the King during the rest of the solemnity.

The King is now invested with the Armilla, a mysterious vestment, regarding which there has been great uncertainty and confusion. The Imperial Mantle is next put on, and the Orb with the Cross is delivered to the Monarch. The Ring and Staff are now bestowed in the ceremony known as the investiture *per annulum et baculum*. After the Ring has been placed upon the fourth finger of his Majesty's right hand, the Dean of Westminster brings the Sceptre with the Cross and the Sceptre with the Dove to the Archbishop, and meanwhile the Glove is presented of ancient right by the Lord of the Manor of Worksop (the Duke of Norfolk), and is placed upon his Majesty's right hand. The presentation of the Worksop Glove is one of the few picturesque feudal services still remaining in the Coronation solemnity. The Sceptre with the Cross is next put into the King's right hand and the Sceptre with the Dove into his left, and the ceremony culminates



THE ANOINTING OF CHARLES I.

See "The Illustrated London News" Coronation Record Number.

with the rite from which the whole solemnity takes its name. The Archbishop, laying the Crown upon the altar, prays for a blessing to descend upon the King, and then, while his Majesty sits in King Edward's chair, the Archbishop and all the other prelates approach, the Dean of Westminster meanwhile bearing the Crown. The Archbishop, taking the Crown from the Dean, reverently places it on the Monarch's head, and at the same moment all the peers assume their coronets, the Bishops their caps, and the Kings of Arms their crowns, amid loud shouts of "God save the King!" the sound of trumpets, and the roar of artillery. At the close of the acclamation, the Archbishop recites the exhortation beginning "Be strong and of a good courage." The Bible is then presented, and after the Benediction, now greatly curtailed, the Monarch is escorted to his Chair of State upon the theatre, where he is solemnly enthroned, and receives by deputy the fealty and homage of the peers spiritual and temporal.

The King remains enthroned while the brief separate ceremony of anointing and crowning the Queen is performed by the Archbishop of York at a faldstool immediately in front of the altar. When the Crown is placed upon her Majesty's head, all the peeresses assume their coronets, and the Archbishop of York puts the Sceptre into her Majesty's right hand, and the Ivory Rod with the Dove into her left, at the same time praying that the Queen may adorn the high dignity which she has attained.

Thereafter, supported by the Bishops of Oxford and Norwich, and wearing all the regal ornaments, the Queen ascends the theatre, and bowing as she passes



THE WORKSOP GLOVE PRESENTED TO QUEEN ELIZABETH.

See "The Illustrated London News" Coronation Record Number.

the King, without further ceremony takes her place upon her own throne. The ceremonial is concluded with the Communion Office, for which the King and Queen offer bread and wine. The King also makes his offering, formerly called the Second Oblation, consisting of a pall or altar-cloth and an ingot of gold. The Queen also offers a pall or altar-cloth and a mark weight of gold. Lastly, the King is disrobed of the Imperial Mantle and arrayed in his Royal Robe of purple velvet. He exchanges his Crown for a lighter one, known as the Crown of State, and takes in his right hand the Sceptre with the Cross, and the Orb in his left hand. The Queen also wears her Royal Robe of purple velvet, and bears in her right hand the Sceptre with the Cross, and in her left the Ivory Rod with the Dove. Thus, preceded by the Four Swords, and attended by the noblemen who formerly bore the Regalia, the procession moves to the west door of the Abbey; and thus is ended the great solemnity of the Coronation. Until George IV. a banquet in Westminster Hall followed. Such in outline is the historic ceremony, for a more exhaustive treatment of which in picture and story we refer our readers to *The Illustrated London News Coronation Record*.



THE CORONATION PROCESSION OF GEORGE III. FROM WESTMINSTER HALL TO THE ABBEY.

See "The Illustrated London News" Coronation Record Number.



THE OFFERING OF BREAD AND WINE BY WILLIAM IV. AND QUEEN ADELAIDE.

See "The Illustrated London News" Coronation Record Number.